Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. NUMBER 215.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON---MATTERS CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

Highly Important from Virginia.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON THE MOVE.

A Great Battle Expected to Come Off.

Full Details of Sunday's Movement.

FROM SPRINGFIELD--LEGISLATIVE MATTERS YESTERDAY.

GOLD CLOSED AT 212.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch--Interesting News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The President's message detailing the peace negotiations was still further delayed, to-day, by the failure of the Senate to pass the resolution calling for it, John Sherman having objected. The message will be sent in just as soon as called for.

The following are fees proposed in Washburne's bill for lake ports:

Certificate of Registry, including bond, $4.25. Endorsement on Register, $1.50.

Certificate of Enrollment, one to two dollars, according to tonnage.

License, one dollar to one dollar fifty cents. Endorsement on license, including master's oath, fifty cents.

Certifying manifest, twenty-five to fifty cents.

Permit to unload, twenty-five cents to one dollar.

Entry from foreign port, fifty cents to one dollar, with same for clearance.

Receiving foreign manifest and permit to unload, twenty-five cents.

Receiving manifest of foreign baggage, twenty-five cents.

Permit to foreign vessels to go from district to district, two dollars, and same for permit to unload.

Official bonds not otherwise provided for, one dollar.

Official certificate or debenture, twenty-five cents.

Crew list, including bond, one dollar.

Protection, fifty cents.

Recording bill of sale, fifty cents.

A heavy snow storm has been raging all day, and is believed to extend far southward. It must greatly interfere with the present or impending military operations.

Mr. Alex. Long delivered in the House, this evening, the speech recently referred to in these dispatches. The notoriety attached to his former effort has caused this one to be awaited for with a good deal of curiosity. The following are its main points: He said he spoke for himself and was responsible for what he said. The war was wrong and would ultimately destroy both the North and the South. The war is for separation, which always succeeded. Patriotism had been a paying virtue under the administration. For those opposed to the war, there was the bastile and the mob. It was a war for geographical unity, and would end in disintegration. Wars for religious uniformity ended in religious division. No soldiers had ever been found better than ours, but they could not conquer the South. The other sections would not secede, if we let the South go. The Government could not be held together by force. He had taken no part in the Presidential election. The war was either right or wrong, and there was but two sides, for and against it. The blood of our fathers, shed for independence, would rise up in judgment against us. He went into a long argument on State Sovereignty in reply to Gen. Garfield's speech. The United States was not the sovereign. The Federal Government was but an agent of the States, acting under a letter of Attorney, which the States could revoke at will. The war of subjugation or extermination. The rivers of blood led to no harbor of Union. They run through mountains of debt and valleys of crime, ending in the slough of despair. The gospel of peace had been exchanged for war, and the church cried out for more blood. He quoted Sheridan's dispatch of the destruction in the valley; the religious community demand the extermination of the Southern people. Such a demand would have been a stigma and a shame in the days of Atilla and Saladan. Mahometanism and Paganism would blush to own it if this was Christianity. The light of the gospel had not yet reached our shores and we must wait until India sent her missionaries from the banks of the Ganges to convert us as Rome received the cross from the Barbarian of the North of Europe. God never would allow the Southern people to be exterminated. He said our debt was now larger than that of England and the interest twice as great. England had three times as much property for taxation as we had, and her people were oppressed and ground to the earth to pay the interest. The debt was not in the pay of the soldier who got too little, but was to be seen and accounted for in the affair of the Catalina, the Opdyke trial and similar disclosures. At the last session he had fallen under the censure of the House for expressing his opinion on the war. Nothing had since occurred to cause him to take a different view. The ermine of the judge and the person of the legislator were helpless before the bayonet of the successful soldier. Led on by military glory, such as Alexander, Cæsar or Napoleon had always stamped out the breath of popular liberty. Look where he would, he saw the demoralization of society. Was it out of such material gentlemen expected to erect the arch of a reconstructed Union and a vitiated Constitution? No artificers were equal to the task. The Union was gone, never to be restored. If gentlemen would save anything from wreck, they must abandon the war, recognize the independence of the States, and begin the work of re-organization at once. He closed by saying that this was the last time he would raise his voice in debate in the capitol. In looking back, he felt a satisfaction in the efforts he had made to stay the effusion of fraternal blood.

Little is known beyond the official and Associated Press accounts of late operations of the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has, with the approval of the President, designated the port of Fernandina, Fla., as a place for the purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864.

The first volume of Seward's diplomatic dispatches is published. An abstract of it shows that Seward discouraged foreign sympathy with the insurgents; that Maximilian stopped at London to secure recognition, but was put off to a more opportune time; that blockade running was carried on under an agreement to run the inward cargo on the account of the rebel Government, on the condition of receiving cotton or bonds.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6.—Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill which is now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate, for the extension of facilities for assay of precious metals in mining districts. It is proposed to multiply Government offices for assay of gold and silver, each of which shall be as fully appointed as the assay office in New York city. These offices will be at Tucson and Ashboro, in Arizona; Santa Fe, in New Mexico; Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; Boise City, in Idaho, and Virginia City, in Montana.

Advices from Mr. Webb, U. S. Minister at Rio Janeiro, have been received at the State Department, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that Empire. At the date of these advices Mr. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not been received at Rio Janeiro.

A letter from the army of the Potomac says quite an artillery duel took place on Saturday evening, near Appomattox, lasting from seven to nine o'clock.

The fortification bill was passed by the House to-day. It appropriates about five millions, among others for Fort Wayne, near Detroit. The army appropriation bill, as passed by the House, appropriates about five hundred million dollars.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri Legislature and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

A quietus has been placed on horse railroad fare "raising" schemes for this session of the Legislature by the passage of a bill through the Senate providing that whenever railroad companies are dissatisfied with their charters they can surrender the same to the city and receive the value of their horses, cars, tracks, &c., at a price to be fixed by joint appraisers, and finally prohibiting the City Council from raising rates of fare. *The horse railroad men think of emigrating to Illinois.*

Ten steamers loaded with Government freight left for the South to-day.

The debate in the State Convention on negro suffrage has been suspended to allow the passage of an ordinance defining military liability. The Convention passed an amendment declaring all able bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and citizens, liable to military service. This will legalize a very stringent militia law just passed by the Legislature.

A batch of twenty-five deserters and bounty jumpers, some of them from Illinois, have been [illegible]

St. Louis, Feb. 7th.—A brick building on the corner of Chestnut street and Commercial alley, occupied by Coleman & Co., grocers, Garrett & Co., commission merchants, and Clemens & Co., salt makers, was burned last night. Loss about $20,000; insured for about $10,000. Clemens & Co. are the heaviest losers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—General Dodge left for Leavenworth yesterday, but will remain there no longer than is necessary to make himself acquainted with the condition of things in Kansas, when he will return and establish his headquarters here. General Curtis will leave for Milwaukee, and assume command of his new department as soon as General Dodge has had an interview with him. The immediate command on the Western plains will be given to a thoroughly competent General officer, who is well acquainted with Indian warfare, and who will have a sufficient force to keep the overland mail route open, protect the property of the stage and telegraph companies, and entirely suppress Indian marauding and depredations.

No steamers have yet arrived from Cairo, but it is certainly known that the river is open to that point, and business has received a new impulse. Several boats have left for the South, laden with Government and private freight, and a number more are now loading. The weather has turned cold again, but there is no fear of further obstruction to navigation. The river is rising, with a good stage of water to Cairo.

Both houses of the Missouri Legislature yesterday ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, with only two dissenting votes in the Senate and four in the House. There was no dodging.

The Senate passed a resolution favoring retaliation on the rebels for the barbarous treatment of our soldiers in their hands.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The following amendments to the Chicago Stock Yard bill were adopted this morning, and the bill laid upon the table and printed. The bill in this shape will pass. The following are the amendments to the bill:

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed taken or construed as conferring upon the Company hereby created, any power or authority to maintain or operate a railroad for the conveyance of passengers or freight in the city of Chicago, and the said Company hereby incorporated is hereby expressly prohibited from making any contract or having any agreement either expressed or implied with any Railroad Company, to receive cattle or hogs or other freight transported over the road of any such Railroad Company, to the exclusion of any person or Corporation having a stock yard in proximity to said city; and said Company hereby incorporated shall not receive any cattle or hogs or other stock consigned to any other person or company having a stock yard in proximity to said city; and any willful violation of any of the provisions of this act by the company hereby incorporated shall work an absolute forfeiture of all the rights, privileges and immunities conferred by this act and the franchises hereby conferred shall become utterly void; also, amend by inserting after the word "yards," in the 25th line on 2d page, the words "or to railroads."

Section 3d, in lines of words "one hundred" section 5th, in lines 3 and 4, strike out words "any railway doing business at Chicago," as well as in and in 4th line strike out "in corporations."

SENATE.

Mr. Green, of Marion, moved to suspend the rules, and proceed to the consideration of bills on third reading.

The following bills were called up and disposed of:

By Mr. Mack, Senate bill to incorporate Illinois and California Silver Mining Company—passed, yeas 21, nays none.

By Mr. Connell, Senate bill to establish a separate fund for State institutions at Jacksonville—passed, yeas 17, nays 1. This bill sets apart a separate fund for those institutions in order to save the necessity of appropriation each session.

By Mr. Metcalf—Senate bill to incorporate the Illinois and Missouri Transportation Company—passed, yeas 16, nays 4.

By Mr. Mason—To enable Galesburg to buy real estate and erect county buildings.

Mr. McConnell asked leave to introduce a bill to require the Illinois Central Railroad Company to pay tax on all property not exempt by the charter, and requiring purchasers to pay tax.

By Mr. Reilly—To incorporate Operators' Protection Benevolent Association—passed, yeas 20, nays 1.

By Mr. Peters—To change the time of holding courts in the 27th Judicial Circuit. After discussion, the bill passed, yeas 12, nays 10. This was a strict party vote, and is the Judge Constable bill, taking certain counties from his district.

By Mr. Richards—House bill to amend charter of People's Gas Light and Coke Co.—passed, yeas 22, nays 1.

By Mr. Scofield—To remove the Supreme Court of the first district to Cairo.

Mr. Worcester called up the bill authorizing Pike county to levy a war tax—passed; yeas 17; nays 2.

The caucus last night agreed to pass the registry law, to adjourn next week, and to insist upon Reed's discharge.

Mr. McConnell, from the Committee on Public Works, reported back the bill, with amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting a new bill, in relation to the McAllister & Stebbins bonds. It provides that unless the bonds be presented on or before the first day of July, next, the coupons thereto be considered as cancelled and shall cease, and if said bonds shall not be presented before the 1st of January, 1866, the State shall not deem herself liable therefor. The bill is to be published in a New York city paper for one week.

Mr. Ward reported the bill to incorporate the Superior Steel Manufacturing Company—passed.

Mr. Webster—To incorporate the Banner Coal Oil Company—passed.

Mr. Ward reported a bill making appropriations for the next General Assembly.

In the Senate, under a suspension of the rules, the appropriation bill passed—yeas 21, nays 1.

Mr. Ward, under a suspension of the rules, reported a substitute to provide for the expenses of the Government until the next General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Ward moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its passage.

Mr. Underwood objected.

Mr. McConnell was a member of the Finance Committee. He had examined the bill carefully, and thought it ought to pass. The question being on the passage, the bill passed—yeas 17, nays 4.

Mr. Ward, of the same committee, reported the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the State Government, with various provisions. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Worcester, to incorporate the White Hall Cemetery. Passed—yeas 20, nays none.

By Addams, to amend the statutes relative to guardians, and authorize investments in United States bonds. Passed—yeas 23, nays none.

By Addams, to amend the charter of the Addams Insurance Company. Passed.

By Eastman, the bill to amend the charter of Chicago, and to provide for cleansing the Chicago river. Passed—yeas 19, yeas 1.

By Green, of Alexander, to incorporate the River Transportation Company. Passed.

By Green, of Marion, to incorporate the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. Passed—yeas 16, nays none.

By Hunter, to amend the charter of the Paris & Decatur Railroad. Passed—yeas 19, nays none.

By Lansing, Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of McHenry county. Passed—yeas 20, nays 1.

By Cohrs, to incorporate the Northwestern Normal Academy of Music. Passed—yeas 2[illegible], nays none.

By Lindsay, the Ferry across the Illinois river at Peoria.

On motion of Cohrs, recommitted.

By Mack, to incorporate the National Insurance. Passed—yeas 19, nays 1.

By Mason, to revise the law relative to drainage in Mason county. Passed—yeas 21, nays none.

By McConnell, to incorporate the Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago. Passed—yeas 20, nays none.

By Metcalf, to incorporate the Mississippi and Illinois Transportation Company. Passed—yeas 18, nays none.

By Peters, to incorporate the Farmers' Association of Champaign. Passed.

By Reilly, to incorporate the Forsyth Coal Mining Company. Passed—yeas 20, nays none.

Mr. Mack offered a resolution to enable the Chicago and Burlington, Galena and Chicago, and Michigan Central, to own certain track jointly.

Mr. Ward moved to recommit, because it authorized the connection of the railroads. Lost—ayes 7, nays 16.

The question being on the passage of the bill, it passed—yeas 17, nays 6.

By Scofield, to incorporate the Hancock Branch Railroad. Passed—yeas 20, nays 3.

Mr. Bushnell asked leave to introduce an important resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Federal Congress has recently passed a law for the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois river, so as to make the same navigable for lake and river craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that we most respectfully request the Governor to take such action in the premises as shall secure to the State all the benefits and privileges contemplated by said act, and advise this General Assembly what, if any, action is required by this body to carry into effect the provisions of said act.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

The question was resumed on the removal of the Supreme Court to Cairo. After discussion, the vote was a tie.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved to reconsider, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The morning was consumed in reporting bills from committees. The Committee on Banks and Corporations reported back the Union Stock Yard bill, with amendments. After some debate, the bill and amendments were laid on the table, and ordered printed.

The hour for the return of Charles H. Reed having arrived, he was produced within the bar by the Doorkeeper, and the argument on the writ of *habeas corpus* being then in progress before the Supreme Court, he was remanded to the custody of the Doorkeeper until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bill to vacate Triangle in McHenry county was passed.

The Registry law was taken up and passed—yeas 46, nays 28. Every Democrat voted nay.

The bill changing certain towns in Mason county to township was passed.

The following House bills, on third reading, were then taken up and passed: Act relating to lunatics, denominating confirmed drunkards insane, and providing for their keeping; act to amend the statute relating to forcible entry and detaining; extending jurisdiction of the County Court to Jasper county; incorporating the Cairo and Mound City Railroad Company; incorporating the East St. Louis Loan and Real Estate Company; incorporating the Northern Mineral Company; incorporating the Lincoln Coal and Wood Company; punishing persons for bringing diseased sheep into the State; amending statute entitled Practice; amending the School law; incorporating the National Travelers' Insurance Company; incorporating the Warren County Insurance Company; establishing the Massac and McCracken Ferry; to authorize the County Court of Jackson county to transcribe records; to legalize certain orders of Kankakee county; incorporating the Chenango Valley Railroad Company; amending the Rock Island and Alton Railroad Company; incorporating Good Templars; providing for payment of certain Surgeons; authorizing the township of Sycamore to subscribe for additional stock in the Sycamore and Cortland Railroad; giving Circuit Courts concurrent jurisdiction with towns and cities to punish violations of the liquor law; making appropriations for State institutions in [illegible]; establishing and maintaining the Teachers' Institute; establishing a ferry across the Mississippi in Carroll county; repealing so much of the School law as exempts school officers from serving on juries in Courts of Record; for the relief of Joseph Reynolds; incorporating the Catholic St. Francis Society of Chicago; increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Cook county; incorporating the city of Sesser. [illegible]

On the bill to facilitate the drainage of wet lands considerable debate ensued and the bill finally referred to a Committee.

The following bills were then passed:

Bill for Ballot Sureties of bondsmen of the Collector of Piatt county.

Legalizing the act of the Board of Supervisors of De Kalb county.

To vacate the town of Midway, Shelby county.

To vacate Public Square of Farmington, Fulton county.

Amending Charter of La Salle county making the Sheriff of Iroquois county ex officio to Constable.

Incorporating Saline Bridge Company.

Locating the State Road in Shiron county.

Changing the name of the Church in Champaign.

Incorporating Monticello and Decatur Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Cairo Hydraulic Company.

Revoking the Charter of the city of Rockford and revising the same.

Incorporating the Mississippi Railroad Company from Galena to Rock Island.

Incorporating the Chicago, Vincennes and Danville Railroad.

To amend the Charter of the city of Belleville.

Incorporating the East St. Louis Gas and Coke Company.

Incorporating the Ætna Marine and Fire Company.

To preserve game in the State of Illinois.

Incorporating the North Western Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

Amending the Incorporation of Jacksonville.

Incorporating the House of "Blessed" or Disabled Soldiers.

Incorporating the Quincy Bridge Company.

Incorporating Rockford, Sterling, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Incorporating Erie Bridge Company across Rock River.

Incorporating Mississippi Railroad Company.

Compelling owners of Rockton Water-power to contribute ratably to its support and maintenance.

Remitting certain taxes due from Moultrie to the State.

A bill failed to pass for better preservation of sheep from ravages of dogs.

A bill passed to provide for the prosecution of a per cent road tax found due from the United States to Illinois.

The House meets to-night in Committee of the Whole to discuss the Industrial College bill.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

The House this evening sat in Committee of the Whole, and discussed the agricultural college bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Tucker, Dunn, the Speaker, Saltonstall, Cook of Woodford, Spink, and others.

The first three sections of the bill were adopted, and a resolution offered, that the Legislature should locate the college, was voted down by a very decided majority.

Mr. Reed, who was held by the House for contempt, applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Justice Walker delivered the opinion of the court this morning, holding that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and also giving the opinion that Reed, the witness, ought to be compelled to give his testimony.

Mr. Reed acceded to the authority of the Legislature, and gave his testimony, after which he was purged of contempt, and honorably discharged.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Since the peace rumors have exploded and the announcement made that the war is to be prosecuted vigorously, recruiting has received a great impetus. From two to three hundred recruits arrive daily, and the streets are full of soldiers. The Provost-Marshals report their offices besieged with volunteers, and the rush for bounties is unprecedented. At the present rate the State will fill her entire quota in time. All idlers and soldiers doing useless guard duty are being gathered up and shipped to regiments in the field. Some 300 of these latter have been forwarded during the past few days.

FROM DES MOINES.

The Iowa Legislature—The Keokuk Hospital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

From considerations of economy, Gov. Stone, I understand, has determined not to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the constitutional amendment, believing that the regular session, which meets in January next, will be soon enough for all practical purposes. The Governor is now at Knoxville, sick.

The hospital at Keokuk has received, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, 2,308 soldiers. Of this number, 1,359 have returned to duty, or been mustered out of service; 118 have been discharged from service; 71 have died, and 910 remained in the hospital on the 1st of January, 1865.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Army Movement Begun on the 6th—Incidents and Details.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 5th.—The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and ere this dispatch reaches you the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting, will also no doubt be known by that time.

At three o'clock, this (Sunday) morning, the Fifth Corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, started for Reams' Station. No force of the enemy were met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced. About noon the column reached Rowanty Creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours.

About 1 P. M. the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry under Mr. Hess, were sent out to make connection between them and the 2d Corps, the 2d and 3d divisions of which had gone out on the Vaughn Road as far as Hatcher's Run to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the Run the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 2d Corps crossed and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but a few men. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure.

The 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, after crossing a distance south of the Vaughn road, advanced southward and soon met a small force in ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps here came to the support of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, and drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th Corps was reported made.

Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the 5th Corps being scarcely engaged at all. The 2d division of the 2d Corps, under Gen. Smith, before reaching Hatcher's Run, turned to the right and advanced in a northwesterly direction towards Armstrong's Mill, but before going more than three-quarters of a mile the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in considerable force. Four divisions of Gen. Gordon's being reported in the vicinity.

Here some of our men erected temporary breastworks on part of the line, while the balance only had time to throw up small French rifle pits. Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharp shooters. About 4:30 o'clock the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of developing our position and strength, but no reply was made.

The rebels at length appeared advancing in line of battle, with a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance. Our men were ready for them, and as they charged in handsome style across an open field, they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

After repeating the attempts to dislodge our men and failing each time a relief force was sent round to turn the right flank of the division. Colonel Murphy of the 69th New York, commanding the 2d Brigade, was posted here with his right resting on a swamp and was fully prepared for such a movement. Here again the rebels suffered severe loss as they attempted to break our lines. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark the firing ceased, the rebels falling back to their works.

Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not a hundred altogether, although the exact number is not known. Colonel Murphy was wounded in the knee, not severely, while giving orders to his men. His Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. McFarish, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Graham, of the 14th Connecticut, was wounded in the breast severely. Lieut. Tibbitts, of the 19th Massachusetts, and Lieut. A. Bartlett, of the 14th Connecticut, were killed.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* was captured, and after being robbed, succeeded in escaping, and reached our lines in safety.

The enemy's loss must have been very heavy, as they repeatedly charged our lines, each time suffering severely. We took about twenty prisoners, some of whom report having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp lookout, as they believed that our army was on the move.

Gen. Smyth deserves much praise for the manner in which he handled his division, being himself present all over the field, watching every move of the enemy.

We expect a great battle to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained to-day.

The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

(Signed) W. D. McGREGOR.

Our Naval Force Abroad.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The *Commercial* says Admiral Goldsborough is in this city, perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It is expected that its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the country. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad—one of the large class—may be added to it.

Arrest of Bounty Sharks.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Numerous arrests of recruiting officers, mustering officers, substitute brokers, internal revenue assessors, and others connected with the enlisting business in New York, have been made here in the past few days.

Publication of Incomes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Commissioner Lewis has written to an assessor that it is entirely admissible for persons to make copies of income lists when exposed to public view. What one those copies prove of the lists, the Commissioner says, is neither the assessor's business nor his.

The Rebel Foote.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Henry S. Foote, of the Rebel Congress, reached this city this morning from Washington, in charge of Maj. F. O. Newhall, and shortly after left for the North, it is supposed on his way to Fort Warren.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The debate on the confederation scheme opened last night in Parliament. Attorney General McDonald made a lengthy speech on the subject.

Good for Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The Maine Legislature to-day ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of the event.

Killed.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Thomas H. Whetstone, member of the Legislature for this county, was [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Special Midnight Dispatch—From Washington, New York, and Fortress Monroe—Rebel News.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

From New York.

A severe snow storm commenced at noon and continued with a prospect of a heavy fall. There is a high wind from the east.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—It is certain that about 40,000 persons whose names have been enrolled for the draft in this city cannot be found; besides a very large number of these found are exempt by age, &c. Additions are being made, however, of new names, and it is thought there will be found from 80,000 to 100,000 persons liable to draft in this city.

From Washington.

Mrs Bushnell has been appointed Post Mistress at Sterling, Ill., on the following order of the President:

"Mr. Washburne has presented to me all the papers in this case, and finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other, and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the Union, let her be appointed.

(Signed) "A. LINCOLN."

The following has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 10, amending the bill concerning the Metropolitan Railroad Company, that the provision prohibiting any exclusion from any car on account of color, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railroad, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the District of Columbia.

Yesterday eighty-seven guerillas of Mosby's, White's and Kincheve's gangs, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Fort Warren for safe keeping.

From the South.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th has an editorial on the coming campaign. It says: "There are indications that the enemy intend to take very brief respite this season from the fatigues of active campaigning. They know they are weaker than they have been since McClellan led his magnificent army up to the gates of Richmond; but they know that they will be relatively far weaker in the coming spring months. We may conclude that the Lieutenant General intends to recommence active operations within a very short time, probably soon enough to act in concert with the movement Sherman has undertaken in South Carolina. We have reason to believe both of these commanders will find themselves overmatched by the superior genius now controlling the Confederate armies."

The *Enquirer* has a long editorial on the war, and is very confident that the Confederacy will soon have brighter days. It says: "Already the appointment of Gen. Lee has worked important results. The army has been increased in morale, which is equivalent to actual reinforcements. That morale has extended beyond the camps, and is leavening the mass of people."

Amnesty from the new General-in-Chief to all who in thirty days shall report to their proper commands, would soon bring many of the misguided men back to their duty.

The *Enquirer* continues to call for the reappointment of Johnston to the command of the armies of the West.

The *Examiner* has an article rebuking the faint-heartedness of the rebel Congress, and insisting that the army is firmer and more confident than ever, and declares that the army has no approval for peace missions to Washington, and denounces the talk about throwing the Confederacy under the French protection.

In the rebel Senate, the third bill for putting negroes in the army was discussed. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, favored employing negroes as servants, but not as soldiers. He said negroes in the army would be a source of weakness rather than strength, and that the people and the army opposed the plan. Maxwell said the present discussion would have greatly excited the country four years ago. The employment of negroes as soldiers was an Abolition measure, and would be abandoning the cause for which they were contending. Burnett said that if the time came when negroes were needed, he would favor their use, as he thought there was something more at stake than negro slavery. The subject was laid over.

In the rebel House, Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., offered a resolution authorizing the Government to purchase and put in the field one hundred thousand negroes, and give each white person now in the army or who may volunteer within three months, one slave, to be his absolute property, [illegible] to be taken away in case the soldier deserts.

The House adjourned without action.

From Fortress Monroe.

A Fortress Monroe letter mentions the arrival of a large number of North Carolina refugees. They state that there is a large party in the Legislature in favor of peace, and that that State will be placed in a different attitude towards the United States Government. They say Lee is sending troops to Weldon, and that the Chowan River is swarming with Yankee gunboats.

☞ For Additional Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

OPEN THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SPLENDID ICE!

Skate While You Can!

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

Inauguration March.

The above is the title of a new and beautiful March, by the celebrated author and teacher, ADOLPH BAUMBACH, dedicated to S. M. Fassett, Esq., the well known Photographer, and suggested by the band on the evening of the inauguration of his Art Gallery. Send 35 cents to the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, AND GET A COPY.

15th Ward, Attention.

There will be a Grand Mass Meeting of the citizens of the Ward at TURNER HALL, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

For the purpose of paying the second subscription of $30. If the Ward is to be cleared from the Draft now is the time to do it. Early and prompt action alone will save us from being drafted.

By order of Committee, T. T. MORFORD, Secretary.

Thirteenth Ward.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County having ercted a bounty of $400, to fill her quota under the impending draft, and immediate and united action being necessary, the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward are requested to meet at VOLZ SALOON, corner of North avenue and Larrabee streets, THIS EVENING, Feb. 8th, To take such action as the emergency of the case requires to fill the quota of said Ward. Let every citizen be present, ready to act with his part. WARD SUPERVISOR.

FIRST WARD DRAFT MEETING—All citizens of the First Ward are earnestly requested to meet this evening in the Circuit Court Room, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures for clearing the Ward from the draft. Let there be a full attendance.

CENTRE TABLES.

The finest lot of all finished Black Walnut Marble-Top Centre Tables ever brought to Chicago, can be found at the Furniture Manufacturer's Agency, 233 Lake street. PRICES VERY LOW.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR Legal Tender Five per cent. Interest Notes, —BY— PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, 47 Clark street.

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, No. 188 South Clark Street, Chicago.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, JUST RECEIVED. WARRANTED—Price, $1.50. At the Homeopathic Pharmacy, 167 Clark street. C. S. HALSEY.

COTTAGES FOR SALE. [illegible] E. G. GOODWILLIE.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

B. T. LEE, CITY AUCTIONEER. [illegible]

10 ACRES SPLENDID BLUFF COAL LAND FOR SALE. [illegible] M. L. PEARCE, 173 State street.

ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus January 1st, '65,	458,321.84
Total amount of Surplus and Capital	758,321.84

Fay & Baker, Agents,

Successors to D. W. PHILLIPS & CO. as Agents of this Company.

OFFICES: IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, South side of Court House Square, and No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILD'G, SOUTH WATER STREET. CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

THIS IS ONE OF THE Largest Participating Companies IN THE COUNTRY.

DIVIDENDS:

For 1864, 50 per cent. to customers.
For 1864, 10 per cent. to stockholders.
For 1864, 6 per cent. on outstanding scrip.

Having succeeded D. W. Phillips & Co. as Agents of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, we are prepared to issue Policies upon highly favorable terms in this well known and popular Company.

FAY & BAKER, AGENTS.

GEO. BAKER, General Agent Park Ins. Co., N. Y. J. W. FAY, late Cashier of F. B. Fay & Co., Bankers, Ottawa, Ill.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE: 112 and 114 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible] LEAVING OVER One Million of Dollars of Increased Assets. [illegible]

No. 2 LOOMIS' BUILDING, Corner of Clark and South Water streets, where Mr. O. P. CURRAN, Agent, will be pleased to give all necessary information.

A. EDWARDS, Special and Managing Western Agent, OFFICE, 151 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO. (P. O. Box 2635.)

N. B.—A few good Agents wanted for different portions of the State.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

FURNITURE. Manufacturer's Agency. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, JUST OPENING AT 233 Lake Street. FURNITURE SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. ONE PROFIT ONLY.

Fishing Poles! Fishing Poles! On consignment and for sale to the Trade, 6,000 CANE FISHING POLES, By SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 91 South Water-st.

BUTTONS, TWINES, NOTIONS, &c. WALMSLEY BROTHERS, FULLERTON BLOCK, 94 DEARBORN STREET.

NEW BILLIARD HALL. D. J. APTHORP, Formerly of Princeton, Ill., will open his Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, at 154 Dearborn Street, Reynold's Block, Where will be found first-class Tables, Liquors, Cigars, &c. He invites his friends to call on him.

WALMSLEY BROTHERS, 94 Dearborn Street, Would call the attention of Jobbing Houses to their immense stock of BUTTONS, Which they can select from at as low prices as the same can be bought for in New York.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—A gentleman of many years experience Wants a Situation as Cutter. Is perfectly competent to cut for first-class trade. Can give best of city reference. Address "CUTTER," care Tribune office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS [illegible] J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate office, 40 Clark st.

THIRD WARD DRAFT MEETING—Members of the THIRD WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION. Are requested to meet at Union Hall, 311 State st., this evening. By order of Committee.

Clear Whitewood. I offer for sale a fine lot of 1-inch, 1¼-inch, and 1½-inch clear dry whitewood, at the lowest prices. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 29 Franklin st.

GEO. A. WHEELER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 250 and 252 South Water st., Chicago. Gives prompt and personal attention to consignments and orders generally.

HINE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 83 Clark Street, opp. Court House. Double Portraits and Gray Vignettes.

ARTIFICIAL EYES. [illegible] F. B. WALKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE, with large Lot. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! AT ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake Street.

ENGLISH WITNEY BLANKETS, EXTRA QUALITY, SOILED, Will be Sold Very Cheap.

Shaker Blankets, All sizes and qualities, at low prices.

Linen and Cot Sheetings, DAMASK TOWELINGS, ETC. Bleached Cottons, At the Agents' last quotations.

10-4 Woolen Sheeting. WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, Of Every Description.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Winter Cloaks and Shawls. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Velvet, Silk and Beaver Cloth CLOAKS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

We are now offering our entire stock of Seasonable Goods at a great reduction on former prices.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

PIANOS—Buyers will do well to bear in mind that musicians generally, vocal as well as instrumental, concur in pronouncing the STEINWAY PIANO "incomparably the best" in all respects, either in Europe or America. For sale only by SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati, Estey's Cottage Organs.

7-30 U. S. LOAN. THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK Continues to Receive Subscriptions to this Popular Loan on the usual terms. E. I. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

POWERS' GYMNASIUM.

The undersigned, members of "POWERS' GYMNASIUM," desire to call attention to it as a public benefit. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRAVELING BAG Manufactory, 101 CLARK STREET. 101. The Trade supplied with every description of Cloth, Carpet and Leather TRAVELING BAGS, HAVERSACKS, &c., of as good quality and at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased East. GEO. E. WALKER, Agt.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has this day admitted as Partners in his business WILLIAM COCHRANE and HENRY ARRENSFELD, who have been in his employ for several years past. The business will be continued at the old stand corner Dearborn and Madison sts., under the firm name of JOHN R. WALSH & CO. February 6th, 1865. JOHN R. WALSH.

CHICAGO PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. At a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Tremont House last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year: [illegible] JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President. T. H. SEYMOUR, Secretary and Treasurer. S. H. MALLORY, Superintendent.

JOLES, JOLES, JOLES, FOR SALE. [illegible] On Wells st., Monroe and Adams.

COAL! COAL! COAL! BEST ILLINOIS COAL is sold by LAWSON BROS., at the Rock Island Railroad Crossing, Polk street, at $10.50 per ton.

JAMES C. CONVERSE, BLAGDEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF American Dry Goods AND WOOL, BOSTON, MASS. [illegible]

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

MACHINE SEWING AND EMBROIDERY executed at short notice. Children's Garments made to order By MISS WALLACE, At the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Rooms 115 Lake street.

AT A MEETING OF THE ENROLLED men of the 10th Ward, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved to close the subscription books on Wednesday evening. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

19 & 21 LAKE ST.

SPRING TRADE

We are now fully prepared for Spring Trade, and invite buyers to examine our complete stock, a large portion of which will consist of all the leading brands of Domestic Goods, consigned for sale by regular manufacturers. No house in the country will offer better inducements, by the package or otherwise.

BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers, Jobbers, and Commission Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. [illegible] Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago.

HADLEY COMPANY Six-Cord, Soft Finished SPOOL COTTON.

1. Fully equal to the best English thread.
2. Sold at a lower price, and
3. The product of American labor.

J. M. BEEBE & CO., NEW YORK AND BOSTON, GENERAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE.

FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES With Accrued Interest to DATE OF DEPOSITE When accompanied by list and assorted according to date, will be received in payment of subscriptions to the 7-30 LOAN BY SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

NEW SKIRT For 1865. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (Late J. I. & J. O. WEST,) 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. Very flexible, folded easily, [illegible] A. G. DOWNS & CO., Lake st., Chicago.

ST. DOMINGO WILL ARRIVE

NEW MUSIC. If you wish one of the best and latest Patriotic Songs send 30 cents to the Publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, and get a copy of "Oh, Mother, Hear My Dying Call," As sung by Edwin Kelly at the Academy of Music. The above is written by the celebrated song writer, Geo. F. Graff, and is of more than ordinary merit.

To Book-Binders. An experienced and thorough Book Binder, with some capital or a bindery, WANTED AS PARTNER In the Binding Blank Book and Stationery business. Best of references given and required. Address Post Office Box 3313.

STREET NUMBERS. [illegible]

Pickles, Canned Fruits, CATSUPS AND SAUCES. THOMAS & CO., 69 Lasalle street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2063.

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY [illegible]

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—We invite attention to our large stock of CARD CLOTHING [illegible] MERRITT & COUGHLEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. [illegible] FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

NOTICE. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion. Operations began below the James river on Sunday morning which it was expected would lead to a battle. Full details of Sunday's movement are given, but nothing has transpired to indicate the precise nature of the work before our troops. One thing is certain, however; the true Peace movement has begun —the process which will end the war; an active winter campaign, needs only to be seconded by the people in an adequate and prompt muster of fresh troops and the end is sure of all the trials and sacrifices that have [illegible] hallowed patriotism.

We are glad to notice that the most cheerful [illegible] response is being made from all quarters to the proposition for a magnitude [illegible] in the forthcoming Sanitary [illegible] in Chicago worthy to characterize it, [illegible] from Illinois, but from Wisconsin, [illegible] and all the adjoining States, from [illegible] of the Lakes, in Philadelphia and New York, and from New England, assurances of aid and co-operation begin to pour in, giving promise of great results commensurate with the great demands of the sacred [illegible]. Our local committees are working with praiseworthy diligence, and with an enthusiasm itself a most auspicious augury of success. For the sake of our boys in blue let everybody push on the work.

Congress, yesterday, the House Select Committee made an elaborate report setting forth the circumstances of the assault of A. P. Field upon Representative Kelly, on the [illegible]. They fully confirm the newspaper accounts. The report of the committee [illegible] for future action. It censures [illegible] in the strongest terms, and banishes him from the floor of the Houses, to which he had been by courtesy admitted.

[illegible] from Springfield announce that [illegible] Attorney Reed, of this city, before the House of Representatives on the Penitentiary investigation, and committed for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions which he claimed exemption by virtue of his [illegible] as attorney to his client, has [illegible] made to give his testimony, the Supreme [illegible] refusing to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, disclaiming all jurisdiction in the case. This is added to a long list of precedents, among others, those of Hyatt and Wykoff, at Washington, and Hen Fever Barnham, at [illegible], and the record stands, unimpaired by a single exception, that in no instance has a court interfered to release a man held to answer before a legislative body. Mr. Reed has [illegible] his contempt by gracefully yielding to circumstances, and waiving objections [illegible] honorable to him, but happily no bar to an investigation in which public [illegible] is largely concerned.

VESTED RIGHTS OF CHICAGO.

We have heretofore presented our views of the vested rights of the city of Chicago in its contracts with certain horse railway companies. We have contended that these [illegible] be taken away by forty Legislatures nor by any power under the sun, without the consent of the city of Chicago. We cited certain authorities which sustain our position. We propose in this article to cite additional authorities, not only leading to the same conclusion, but enforcing it, we believe, beyond the possibility [illegible] contended by the horse railway men [illegible] of Chicago, being a public corporation, is represented by the Legislature, and therefore, wholly subject to its control; that its contracts and franchises may be repealed or disposed of by the Legislature at will. The highest American authority [illegible] public law unquestionably is Chancellor Kent. He has happily stated the points at issue in the following words: [illegible]

[illegible]

Besides, when they once get the taste of mutton in their teeth, there is no telling where their depredations will stop.

THE PENITENTIARY LEASE.

A committee of the lower House of the Legislature is engaged in investigating the circumstances under which the Legislature of 1863 leased the convicts to James M. Pittman and his confederates for six years. It is generally believed that the bill was passed by a profuse use of money, and that many members who voted for the lease were bribed to do so. Chas. H. Reed, Esq., District Attorney for Cook and Lake counties, is supposed to know considerable in relation to the matter. It is alleged that one Hendricks, of Indiana, who was a secret partner in the lease or its assignment, exhibited to Mr. Reed a list of the names of the members who voted for the lease, with the amount paid to each for his vote. Mr. Reed claims that the paper was shown him in "professional confidence," and therefore he refuses to divulge what he knows. We observe that the Judges of the Supreme Court have declined to take him out of the hands of the House, on the grounds of want of jurisdiction, the Legislature, being a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, having complete jurisdiction in such cases.

The ayes and nays on the passage of the Penitentiary Lease swindle, we believe, have never been published. The following is the vote in the House. The bill was approved by Governor Yates February 14, 1863.

AYES.

Black,	McCoy,
Boyer,	Mendell,
Brown,	Miller, of Logan,
Burr,	Morrell,
Cabeen,	O'Brien,
Chapman,	Odell,
Connor,	Patty,
Davis,	Sharp,
Dent, of LaSalle,	Shope,
Dent, of Putnam,	Smith, of Union,
Eastman, of Cook,	*Smith*, of Whiteside,
English,	Springer,
Foster,	Ten Broeck,
Fuller, of Cook,	Turner,
Galland,	Walker,
Gibson,	Washburne,
Hayes, of Lake,	Watkins,
Heard,	Wenger,
Hicks,	Westcott,
Holcomb,	Wheat,
Keyes,	Wike,
Kistler,	Witt.
Moss, of Kane,	
Total, 47.	

Those printed in italics are Republicans. The others Democrats.

NOES.

Barnard,	Monroe,
Bretano of Cook,	Newport,
Burchard,	Noble,
Cook of Cook,	Peffer,
Daugherty,	Reed,
Glather of Cook,	Sedgwick,
Goodell,	Sharon,
Green,	Tenney,
Harris,	Thomas,
Holyoke,	Throop of Cook,
Lake,	Underwood,
Lay,	Wakeman,
Lawrence,	Williams.
Total, 26.	

No Democrat voted against the swindle. All the negative votes are Republicans.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., called up the resolution introduced by him a few days ago, declaring as follows:

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Senate has submitted the constitutional amendment to the President for his approval; and

WHEREAS, Propositions to amend the constitution do not require the approval of the President: Therefore,

Resolved, That the action of the Secretary in this case shall not be taken as a precedent for the future.

The resolution was adopted.

The CHAIR here said that the unfinished business was the bill in relation to the enrollment law. The pending question was the adoption of the amendment of Mr. CONNESS, of Cal., to make the third section read so that substitute brokers, recruiting agents or other persons who shall enlist insane persons, or persons in a condition of intoxication shall be punished.

Mr. COWAN, of Pa., moved so to amend the third section as to make persons accused of the crimes aforesaid amenable to the civil courts instead of court martial or military commission.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Cowan's amendment was decided in the affirmative by yeas 22, nays 16.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to strike out the first section, which allows persons liable to draft to be accepted as substitutes.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., opposed the amendment. He had been told by men engaged in enlisting, that the class referred to would be of incalculable value to the service. The country needed men and must have them. If the pending call was filled no more men would be needed. If we had had, three months ago, 50,000 or 75,000 men to send to Gen. Grant the military power of the rebellion would have been broken. Mr. Wilson also said that neither the President, Secretary of War, nor the Provost Marshal had any right to receive a ransom.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., moved to amend the first section so that it read "That any person drafted may furnish as a substitute a person liable to draft in the same town, city or ward."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, withdrew his amendment and Mr. Clark's amendment was adopted.

Mr. CONNESS, of Cal., moved to amend the third section to make it an offense to enlist any convict or person charged with crime.

Mr. CONNESS' amendment was adopted.

Mr. CLARKE, of N. H., moved a provision that the name of any person furnishing a substitute, who is liable to draft, shall be continued on enrollment, and be liable to further call. Amendment adopted.

Mr. LANE offered a substitute for the 1st section, repealing all acts and parts of acts permitting drafted men to furnish substitutes. Mr. Lane's amendment was rejected—7 against 31.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment exempting heads of Executive Departments, Judges of the United States Courts, and members of Congress. Rejected—9 against 30.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, an amendment was adopted providing that any person of any person who is liable to draft, who shall remove beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment that before another draft there shall be a correct enrollment made, and all excesses on former calls shall be credited, and all exemptions be made before the draft occurs. Rejected—11 against 23.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Ind., moved to erase the section which deprives deserters, who shall not report within sixty days from the passage of this bill, of citizenship. Rejected. The bill as amended passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., moved to take up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Pending which the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

HOUSE.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Select Committee, made a report accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the speaker of the House issue his warrant directed to the Sargeant-at-Arms commanding him to take into custody wherever found the body of A. P. Field, convicted of a breach of the privileges of this House, in using language of intimidation and bullying to Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, a Representative from the 4th Congressional district of Pennsylvania from the free and fearless exercise of his rights and duties as a member of Congress in voting and deciding on a pending subject of investigation, and following up said attempted bullying and intimidation by an assault upon the said Wm. D. Kelly, and that A. P. Field be reprimanded by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. BEAMAN the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed. He gave notice that he should call up the subject at an early day.

The House then went into Committee on the Fortification bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said he understood the amount on the bill was $5,000,000. He wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means if it was absolutely necessary to expend all this money at the present time?

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., moved to strike out the half million for defenses around Washington. Lost.

The Fortification bill was then laid aside.

The Committee next took up the Army Appropriation bill.

The Army Appropriation bill was considered.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment to prevent any of the money from being paid for services to such railroad companies as have received grants of land to build their roads, on condition that they would transport troops and property of the United States free of toll.

Messrs. WILSON and WASHBURNE supported the amendment, which aims at the Illinois Central Railroad, and Messrs. ALLEN and GRINNELL opposed it, when it was agreed to, by 61 yeas to 31 nays.

The Committee rose, and the House passed the Fortification and Army Appropriation bills.

Recess till 7 p. m.

The evening session was devoted entirely to speech making.

In reference to the amendment concerning roads built under land grants, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said the Illinois Central Railway had received nearly a million of dollars from the Government.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Ill., thought the amendment was unreasonable. At the time the Illinois Central Railroad Company received their charter no man contemplated such a state of public affairs as now existed. No company on earth would have accepted the grant if even it had been foreseen, on condition of transporting so excessively troops and other property of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said his colleague had gone into defense of a monopoly which was grinding out the people of his own State. That the company was known only by its oppression and extortion, having increased the fare to seven cents per mile, and freight in proportion. They had received over eight hundred thousand dollars from the Government without warrant of law.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, opposed the amendment, contending that no government could use the road, but it could not be expected the company would furnish rolling stock.

At the evening session only seven members were present.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pa., spoke on the financial question.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, expressed himself against the war, arguing that it was impossible to conquer the South. He called the war sectional, and declared himself in favor of the right of secession.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minn., spoke in favor of reform in the Indian policy of the Government.

Mr. COLE, of Cal., spoke in favor of a bill to establish a Mining Bureau as necessary to increase the production of gold and silver.

Mr. JULIAN, of Ind., argued that the radicals have been the best advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Our Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Returned Union prisoners doubt the correctness of the statement lately put forth, that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners, at the rate of 3,000 per month, [illegible]

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature are inadequately paid by the State. Two dollars per day will not half meet their hotel bills. [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—All young men who know that they can have a luxuriant growth of whiskers and moustaches in three weeks by sending 25 cents and stamp to Dr. C. J. AMES, Box 644, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced woman as a foreman in a laundry. [illegible] at 107 Lake street, at 10 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man, with a good acquaintance in the Eastern cities, to travel Eastward as agent for a strong commission house in this city. [illegible] Address, with references and stating experience, P. O. Box 7139, Chicago.

WANTED—To rent two rooms and two bedrooms, plainly furnished, with cook stove, by a plain, respectable, small family. Rent would be paid in advance. Address JAMES THOMPSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—One bookkeeper, two clerks, one porter, and one driver. [illegible] 85 Randolph street, Room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A healthy Wet Nurse. Apply at DR. HOLLISTER'S, 30 Washington street, between 2 and 3 P. M. for two days.

WANTED—A man to work on a foot lathe. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs.

WANTED—To Rent, A house containing from 8 to 10 rooms, by a tenant who would be willing to purchase part of the furniture. Must be on the South Side, and not over fifteen minutes walk from the Postoffice. Address, stating terms, &c., P. O. Box 4759.

WANTED—A young man wants to learn the Photographic business. Address "J. K. O.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework or sewing until second week. Is capable of doing either. Address for three days "J. M.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—The subscriber having $1,000, would like to buy an interest in some good retail grocery well established. [illegible] Address Box 3184, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into beautiful and graceful CURLS for one dollar and two three cent stamps enclosed? I will send a preparation and a recipe for curling the hair, so that it will remain in any shape desired. Address A. M. MILLER, Chicago Box 269.

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $3,000 or $4,000, in a wholesale house. Business well established, and profits good. No one need apply unless they have the required capital and are willing to furnish the best of references. Address "A. D." P. O. Box 464.

WANTED—To Rent—A large furnished house, suitable for a first-class boarding house. [illegible] tribune office.

WANTED—A Cook and Chambermaid, at 232 Michigan avenue. Two girls accustomed to work together preferred, and none but those having first class references need apply. Call between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife (no children) two or three rooms convenient for housekeeping. [illegible] Address "W. W. W.," Tribune Office or P. O. Box 1123, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Correspondence—By a young man. Object to pass away time and for general improvement. [illegible] Please address W. J. STEWART, Station C, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl to do plain sewing. Call at No. 26 Washington street, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—To Rent—A building 30x60, two stories in height, suitable for a light manufacturing business. [illegible] Address "C. F. A." City Hotel.

WANTED—By a young man having a large acquaintance, a situation as salesman, or to travel part of the time. Address P. O. Box 3692.

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, who has worked nearly three years at blacksmithing, with considerable experience in a foundry, a situation in a shop or factory, where he can work under instructions. [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business by which $25 to $100 a week may be earned. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations. Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Office, [illegible] WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

WANTED—Ladies—Send address with stamp, to P. O. Box 6089, Chicago, and receive by return mail information of incalculable value—to married ladies only.

WANTED—A good man with $250 can secure a partnership in an honorable, pleasant and lucrative business. Address "Quincy," this office.

WANTED—To Druggists. A young man, qualified to take charge of a first class store, desires an engagement in the West or Southwest, by the first of March. Would be willing to travel for a wholesale house. Testimonials as to ability and integrity first rate. Address for one week, JAMES WILSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—We want immediately a FIRST CLASS traveling Salesman. [illegible] LIDDER, HOVEY & CO., Wholesale Stationers, 64 Lake street, corner State.

WANTED—Immediately, eight or ten good Straw Milliners at PALMER'S Bleaching Establishment, 80 North Clark street.

WANTED—A room on the West Side, suitable for a Select School. Address "F. D.," Box 380.

WANTED—To rent, a genteel house of seven or eight rooms, from the first of May, on Wabash avenue or one of the side streets, north of Fourteenth street and east of State street. No objection to buying some Furniture. Any one having such a house to rent can secure a prompt paying and permanent tenant by addressing "W. H. L.," P. O. Box 1976.

WANTED—Two good sized unfurnished rooms and board for a family of three. [illegible] Address "S. W." Box 547.

WANTED—Township and Ward Committees will find it to their interest to call on me if they want Volunteers. Contract in time and save [illegible]

WANTED—A young man, honorably discharged from the army after three years service; of good business habits and qualifications, a good accountant and fair penman, desires a situation as Commission or Wholesale Grocery Book-Keeper. Any one wishing his services, please address C., P. O. Box 2354.

WANTED—Information—Of J. A. C. Miller, about 21 years of age; joined the 2nd regiment Georgia volunteers, in the company of Capt. John A. Parker, in March, 1862. His father, John C. Miller, having located in Fairbury, Livingston county, State of Illinois, would be thankful to any one for any information respecting the said J. A. C. Miller, and his whereabouts. Also, Wm. Hansard, Madison Greenwood.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good canal boat. Address me by letter, stating price, age of boat, &c. S. C. JACK, Box 57, Chillicothe, Ill.

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Travelling Agent and an Order Clerk. References required. Address drawer 129 Milwaukee Post Office Wis.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verner's Diamond Cross, a never failing and harmless remedy for all Obstructions and Irregularities. [illegible] Sole Agents, E. H. HURLBUT & CO., General Agents. [illegible] C. M. R. BALL & CO., Druggists, 118 South Clark street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Union Park Property. A choice Lot 100 feet front by 125 deep, adjoining the elegant mansion of S. B. Hayes. Price $40 per foot. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue. First-class Frame House and Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Congress street. Price $12,000. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residences in North Division. Brick House, two story and basement, with lot 25x125, on North Clark street, near Lincoln Park. [illegible] Price $8,000. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots on Wabash Avenue, Michigan Avenue, Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue on the South Side. [illegible] F. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—That beautiful estate on Michigan Avenue, corner of Hubbard Court. [illegible] E. W. WILLARD.

FOR SALE—In North Division, east of Clark street, House and Lot. [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A fine Brick Residence on Third avenue (a corner) [illegible]

FOR SALE—Several fine lots on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well finished Cottage House, 67 South Green street, between West Madison and Washington streets. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling houses and lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot No. [illegible] L. BROCKWAY. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible], 1865.

THE SEVENTY-TWO.

The following are the names of the Senators and Representatives who voted for the bill to rob three generations of the people of Chicago:

SENATORS.

Eastman of Cook,	Moses of Knox,
Addams of Stephenson,	Beck of Kankakee,
Allen of Kane,	McConnell of Morgan,
Bushnell of LaSalle,	Peters of Vermillion,
Cohrs of Tazewell,	Richards of Whiteside,
Green of Effingham,	Schofield of Hancock,
Hunter of ——,	Vandever of Christian,
Lansing of McHenry,	Whitcott of ——,
Lindsay of Peoria,	Worcester of Jersey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Barnsback of Madison,	Mildsworth of Shelby,
Barrett of Montgomery,	Miller of Logan,
Bond of Piatt,	Miller of Richland,
Bryant of ——,	Morgan of Lawrence,
Burnett of Hardin,	Merritt of Hancock,
Cook of Woodford,	Moses of Fulton,
Cooper of Jasper,	Murphy of Perry,
Curtis of Scott,	Neece of McDonough,
Dame of Carroll,	Patton of Sangamon,
Decius of Cumberland,	Payne of Lake,
Dickinson of Fayette,	Perry of Greene,
Holton of Cook,	Platt of Jo Daviess,
Ford of Henry,	Randall of De Kalb,
Gobble of Macoupin,	Sebastian of Adams,
Holyoke of Knox,	Saltonstall of Tazewell,
Hopkins of Grundy,	Sharon of Schuyler,
Huntley of Cook,	Shelby of Edwards,
James of Fulton,	Simpson of Henderson,
James of Monroe,	Smith of Whiteside,
Jones of Douglas,	Spink of Edgar,
Joslyn of McHenry,	Springer of Morgan,
Kerley of Brown,	Stevenson of Marion,
Lake of Kankakee,	Ward of Franklin,
Logan of Jackson,	Webb of Alexander,
Massey of Johnson,	White of Pike,
Mann of Kane,	Wood of Iroquois,
McIntyre of Will,	Yeomans of Adams.

Republicans in roman, 23; Democrats in italic, 49; total, 72.

The number of Senators whose names were telegraphed to us as voting in the affirmative was only seventeen. The actual number was eighteen. As Mr. Moses, (Dem.) of Knox, voted with the majority on all questions prior to the passage of the bill, we conclude that his name should go in the list, although it was not in the dispatch which we received. If we have done him any injustice in placing his name there we shall be glad to rectify the error. A similar discrepancy occurs in the number of representatives whose names were telegraphed to us. There were fifty-five ayes, but only fifty-four names were given in our dispatch. We shall be glad to rectify this error also when we shall receive the proper information.

We have placed the name of Mr. Eastman, of Cook, at the head of the list, because, from all the accounts we have received, he has made himself familiar with depths of shame, in this betrayal of his constituents, wholly unprecedented.

We desire now to call the attention of the constituents of the seventy-four individuals above named to the nature of the act which their representatives have committed. When the late Judge Douglas poured out his denunciations upon the authors of the Lecompton Constitution, he admitted that the people of Kansas could change that Constitution at their pleasure. They could annul and blot it out of existence in a year or two. But he held, very justly, that it was wrong to impose it upon them at all, it was wrong to impose it upon them one minute. The seventy-two individuals above named have voted, so far as their votes could effect it, to impose this hideous fraud upon the people of Chicago, without their consent, for *seventy-four years*. Their act is therefore seventy-four times worse than that of the framers and friends of the Lecompton Constitution. Their little fingers are thicker than the loins of John Candlebox Calhoun and his associates of infamous memory.

We desire to call the attention of the constituents of these seventy two individuals to the fact, *first*, that this bill to defraud the people of Chicago was passed over the veto of an honest Governor, whose masterly argument not one of them attempted to answer—*second*, that it was passed over the heads of a two-thirds majority of the local Representatives of Chicago in the Legislature—*third*, that it was passed in the face of the most overwhelming evidence that the people of Chicago were bitterly opposed to it—*fourth*, that the reasonable request of the committee of our citizens that the bill should be submitted to a vote of the people, whose rights were to be affected by it, before it should become a law, was treated with contempt—*fifth*, that the bill seeks to give away millions of dollars of the property of a friendly people, who have been guilty of no offense—*sixth*, that the people of Chicago had a right to look to these members of the Legislature for protection against robbery, and that they have found only such protection as the wolf gives to the lamb.

Members of the Legislature who voted *against* this bill of abominations informed the committee of our citizens who were at Springfield that such overtures had been made to them as left no doubt in their minds that the bill would be put through by the moral power of greenbacks. We make no charges where we have not the specific items of fact to justify them, but it may be fairly inferred that where a bill having no merits of its own; but being absolutely deformed with unconstitutional and fraudulent provisions and having nothing but money to commend it, is thus passed over the Governor's veto and over the heads of an unwilling people—we say it may be fairly inferred that other influences than a due regard for the public interests were instrumental in procuring its passage.

AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The amendments to the conscription bill which was printed at length in our issue of yesterday morning are of special importance in view of the approaching draft, and the apparent failure of the recent peace negotiations, which will compel the loyal States to prosecute the war with renewed vigor and earnestness. The section providing the manner in which State and local bounties shall be paid was stricken out. The second section provides that no person shall be exempted from military service on account of having provided a substitute for the navy unless the substitute is presented to the Board of Enrollment by which the principal has been enrolled. This precaution is eminently a wise one, and will ensure to the advantage of every draft district by preventing its credits going abroad.

The third section is devoted to bounty jumpers, and prescribes a penalty of a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years nor less than three months, to be imposed against any person who shall enlist an insane or intoxicated person, a deserter, or who shall deprive or defraud any volunteer of his bounty. If there be any fault in this section it is that the penalty against these bounty jumpers and flesh-brokers is too light, and not in proportion to the heinousness of the offence. The section should have been so worded and the penalties sufficiently severe to have protected the helpless men who become their victims. The imprisonment should have remained in effect during the continuance of the war, thus cutting them off from any further practice of their nefarious business.

Section four prescribes the penalty for mustering in improper persons. Section five directing the manner of the payment of bounties in installments, was stricken out. Section six provides that the remainder of the term of service of a man who shall desert or be discharged by means of physical disability existing before his enlistment, shall be added to the amount due for his district, and that his place shall be supplied by enlistment or draft, thus keeping the ranks full.

The Seventh Section pertains to desertion, and is as follows:

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the other lawful penalties for the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office, or any trust of profit under the United States, or exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this act.

Disfranchisement is none too severe a penalty for the crime of desertion. Death itself can hardly atone for it. But while we are glad to see so heavy a penalty inflicted—glad that henceforward the deserter bears the mark of Cain and is to be no longer a citizen of the country he has deserted in its hour of danger and of need—would it not have been well to have devised some more thorough method than at present exists for the recapture of deserters and suppression of the crime? Certainly equal inducements should be offered to retain men in the service with those offered for recruiting. Probably two hundred thousand deserters are at large in various parts of the North. Is the paltry sum of fifteen dollars sufficient reward for their capture? Who is going to devote his time and risk personal safety for such a sum? Desertion can only be prevented by the summary and timely infliction of punishment, and the inducements should be amply large to secure their prompt arrest. If a person obtains one hundred dollars for bringing in a recruit, make the sum equally large for bringing in a deserter. As the bill is at present constituted, few persons will care to engage in deserter-hunting, however desirable it may be to bring them to punishment.

With the exception of the section allowing Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill the quotas, which was stricken out, the above are the prominent features of the bill now pending in the Senate. Its provisions seem wisely [illegible] and of the utmost consequence in the [illegible] exigency. We hope to see the

bill put upon its passage without consuming time which is valuable. The country wants men immediately. Let us have the laws which govern their organization without delay.

MILITARY NECESSITY OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL.

The commercial advantages which would follow the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal are so important that there are those who deny that the military reasons for the measure are anything more than a cover under which to secure a subsidy to a purely commercial necessity. So far from this being true, it can be unanswerably demonstrated that no matter what or how aggravated causes of war, we may be subjected to at the hands of Great Britain, *we cannot safely go to war with that Government until this great military work has been completed*, by making the Illinois and Michigan canal navigable for our gunboats.

Let us look at the facts, and first at what Great Britain has done to secure her naval superiority on the lakes, in the event of war with us. In 1814 the Duke of Wellington declared that "a naval superiority on the lakes is a *sine qua non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada." The effect of the victories of Perry, on Lake Erie, and McDonough, on Lake Champlain, prove this fact beyond question. If this be true as to Great Britain, is it not equally true as to ourselves; or must she alone profit by the wisdom and experience of the past?

Does it need a Wellington to tell us what every man with his eyes open can just as readily see for himself? Our northern frontier presents a navigable coast line longer than our Atlantic coast. On the latter we have expended $150,000,000 for coast defenses; on the former $0. For the protection of the latter we have our entire ocean fleet of seven hundred vessels. For the protection of the former we have one craft perfectly useless. And yet our Atlantic coast is 3,000 miles distant from our nearest possible enemy, while our northern frontier is never more than a half day's sail and for hundreds of miles of the route is within rifle shot of the same power. Can there be any doubt then that in the event of a war with England it would be absolutely impossible to defend our frontier, except by invading Canada with a land force, an act from which we might be deterred by military and political reasons which cannot now be foreseen. Even the attempt to defend our frontier by a land invasion of Canada might be found impracticable without the co-operation of a naval force. Long before we could build a suitable navy upon the lakes, those lakes would be in the possession of the enemy and the entire west and northwest would be liable to invasion at any point and our cities to be laid under contributions or destroyed.

While we have thus neglected the defence of our northern frontier England has in three ways most cunningly overreached us.

First, by erecting an extensive line of coast defenses, including, besides her immense fortifications at Quebec and Montreal, the large and important defensive works at Kingston, on Lake Ontario; at Malden, at the mouth of the Detroit River; at Penetanguishene, on the Georgian Bay; at Toronto, Niagara, Stanley, Windsor, and Port Sarnia, and others, extending West as far as the shores of Lake Superior, and beyond, to Fort Williams and Fort Gary. In fact, her whole frontier bristles with fortifications.

Secondly, England has, under the superintendence of her military authorities, and as a military work, constructed all the ship canals necessary to enable her to bring her ocean fleets into the lakes. The preamble of the act of the Canadian Parliament, for the construction of one of these, a ship canal from Montreal *via* the Ottawa River to Kingston, recites that

"His Majesty has been pleased to direct measures to be immediately taken under the superintendence of the proper military department, for constructing a canal connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, and affording convenient navigation for the transport of naval and military stores."

This work was constructed by the Royal Engineers as a military work, under the direction of the British ordnance department.

A series of short military canals has also been constructed around the falls of the St. Lawrence, with locks forty-five feet wide by 200 feet long and eight feet deep. Ships of war can be passed from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, a most important military work, with locks twenty-five feet wide, 150 feet long, and water eleven feet deep. Of course, weeks before war could break out between the United States and England so as to justify invasion, all the troops in Canada, if necessary, would be concentrated at this point to prevent us from seizing the Welland Canal. With this in their possession, their navy would sweep the Lakes. It was the consciousness of their readiness and our weakness on this point that caused the British Government to be so ready to go to war for the rendition of Mason and Slidell, as will appear from the following extract from the London *Times* of that date:

"The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the Atlantic seaboard, but on the Great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad, therefore, to be able to tell our readers that *this danger has been foreseen*, and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking of the ice, a whole fleet of gun-boats with the most powerful of screw corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the British flag from Montreal to Detroit."

Finally, while Great Britain with persistent sagacity has been making these preparations for war with the United States, she has confined us by diplomacy and treaty (of 1817) "to one vessel of one hundred tons burden on Lake Ontario, and one on Lake Champlain, each armed with one eighteen pound cannon, and on the upper lakes to two such vessels armed with the like force."

Of course Great Britain is content with this treaty as she can at any time float the Royal Navy into our lakes, which at present we can meet with a hundred ton scow and one eighteen pound gun! And now the question arises in what way are these friendly preparations on the part of our British neighbors to be met? The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report states that there are to-day upon the Mississippi and its tributaries one hundred vessels of war, carrying nearly five hundred guns, and manned by fifty-five hundred sailors.

The Secretary further states to the American Congress that the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal will enable those one hundred vessels of war to pass from the Mississippi to the lakes.

We have $50,000,000 of capital and four years of time invested in this great internal navy. It has already conquered nearly all that part of the South which is drained by navigable waters, and hence its usefulness for the purposes of this war is nearly at an end. Had the Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill been passed by Congress two years ago, or when first introduced, these vessels might now be poured at any moment into our Northern Lakes, and instead of any part of our frontier being in danger, Canada would be at our mercy in the event of war. At an expense of $5,000,000 upon completing the enlargement of this canal, we could place upon our lakes a naval force such as could not be built there for less than $50,000,000, and which would constitute a more perfect defense than $150,000,000, expended on coast defenses which the whole experience of this war has proven to be utterly worthless. The time occupied in enlarging the canal would be less than that required to place such a fleet on the lakes. Moreover in the event of such a war, vessels could be built at every point on the Mississippi and its tributaries or brought from the Gulf of Mexico for use on the lakes. Our inevitable superiority on the lakes would be too manifest to be even contested. In the light of such facts as these the great commercial advantages of the Illinois and Michigan canal in time of peace are fully equalled by its absolute military necessity in the event of war.

THE STOCK YARD BILL.

The House of Representatives at Springfield have made two or three healthful amendments to the Stock Yard bill, but they have not yet touched the most dangerous feature of it. We refer to the "perpetual" clause. The bill proposes to grant these rights and privileges in perpetuity, so that neither the city of Chicago nor any future General Assembly, to the remotest generations, shall have any control over a thing which may become a great public nuisance. This is certainly wrong. The bill ought to contain a section declaring that "this act may be at any time altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly." Time was when the Legislature of Illinois attached a clause of this kind to almost every charter of doubtful propriety. The Constitution of New York guards the rights of the people by an express declaration that any act of the Legislature shall always be subject to modification or repeal. If the people of Illinois have any rights left, they ought to be guarded in the same way. The Constitution of Massachusetts provides that any private charter granted by the Legislature may be altered, amended, or repealed by a two-thirds vote of any subsequent Legislature. Chancellor Kent points out the dangers to the public arising from irrepealable laws, and notices the fact that enlightened States are adopting constitutional provisions to protect themselves against such dangers. The Constitution of Illinois ought to be amended in this particular as rapidly as the proper forms can be gone through with.

Lieut. Cushing's brother officers nickname him the "Duke of Albemarle."

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL—VOTE ON ITS PASSAGE.

There being some errors in the list of ayes and nays on the passage of the Illinois Ship Canal bill, as transmitted by telegraph, we publish it as recorded in the *Congressional Globe*. It will be seen that every Illinois member was present and voted for the bill, viz:

Mr. ARNOLD moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. HOLMAN demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 77, nays 58, not voting 37, as follows:

YEAS.

Arnold, Ill.,	Randall, Ky.,
J. C. Allen, Ill.,	Rollins, Mo.,
W. C. Allen, Ill.,	Schenck, Ohio,
Eden, Ill.,	Scott, Mo.,
Farnsworth, Ill.,	Shannon, Cal.,
Harris, Ill.,	Smith, Ky.,
Ingersoll, Ill.,	Spalding, Ohio,
Knapp, Ill.,	Upson, Mich.,
Morrison, Ill.,	Whaley, W. Va.,
Norton, Ill.,	Windom, Minn.,
Ross, Ill.,	Worthington, Nevada,
Robinson, Ill.,	Wilder, Kan.,
Stuart, Ill.,	Wilson, Iowa,
Washburne, Ill.,	Alley, Mass.,
Ashley, O.,	Bailey, Penn.,
Allison, Iowa,	Baxter, Vt.,
Anderson, Ky.,	Blaine, Me.,
Baldwin, Mich.,	Boutwell, Mass.,
Beaman, Mich.,	Brandegee, Conn.,
Blow, Mo.,	Davis Thos. D., N. Y.,
Boyd, Mo.,	Dawes, Mass.,
Cole, Cal.,	Deming, Conn.,
Donnelly, Minn.,	Dixon, R. I.,
Dumont, Ind.,	Eliot, Mass.,
Driggs, Mich.,	Frank, N. Y.,
Eckly, Ohio,	Gooch, Mass.,
Eldridge, Wis.,	Hubbard J. H., Conn.,
Garfield, Ohio,	Jenckes, R. I.,
Grinnell, Ohio,	Littlejohn, N. Y.,
Higby, Cal.,	Marvin, N. Y.,
Hubbard, Iowa,	Morris, N. Y.,
Julian, Ind.,	Perham, Me.,
Kellogg, Mich.,	Rice, Mass.,
Knox, Mo.,	Rollins E. H., N. H.,
Loan, Mo.,	Smith, Ky.,
Longyear, Mich.,	Strouse, Pa.,
McBride, Oregon,	Townsend, N. Y.,
McClurg, Mo.,	Woodbridge, Vt.
Price, Iowa,	

NAYS.

Bliss, O.,	Ganson, N. Y.
Brown, Wis.,	Harris, B. G., Md.
Brown, West Va.,	Herrick, N. Y.,
Clay, Ky.,	Hurlburd, N. Y.,
Cobb, Wis.,	Johnson, Pa.,
Cravens, Ind.,	Kalbfleisch, N. Y.,
Edgerton, Ind.,	Kelley, Pa.,
Finck, Ohio,	Kellog, O., N. Y.,
Grider, Ky.,	Kernan, N. Y.,
Harrington, Ind.,	Lazear, Pa.,
Harding, Ky.,	Le Blond, Pa.,
Holman, Ind.,	Miller, S. F., N. Y.,
Hutchins, Ohio,	Miller, W. H., Pa.,
King, Mo.,	Morrill, Vt.,
Law, Ind.,	Morris, J. R., Ohio,
Le Blond, O.,	Myers, A., Pa.,
Long, Cin. O.,	Myers, L., Pa.,
Mallory, Ky.,	Odell, N. Y.,
McDowell, Ind.,	O'Neill, C., Pa.,
McKenney, O.,	Orth, Ind.,
Morris, O.,	Perry, N. J.,
Noble, O.,	Pike, Me.,
O'Neil, O.,	Pruyn, N. Y.,
Pendleton, Cin., O.,	Radford, N. Y.,
Stone, Wis.,	Randall, Ky.,
Wadsworth, Ky.,	Scofield, Pa.,
Wheeler, Wis.,	Smithers, Del.,
White, J. W. Ohio,	Stevens, Thad. Pa.,
Ames, Mass.,	Stiles, Pa.,
Ancona, Pa.,	Thomas, Md.,
Baldwin, Mass.,	White, J. W., Ohio,
Blair, West Va.,	Williams, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Broomall, Pa.,	Winfield, N. Y.,
Chanler, N. Y.,	Wood, B., N. Y.,
Dawson, Pa.,	Wood, F., N. Y.,
English, Con.,	

NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Brooks, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Coffroth, Cox, Creswell, Henry Winter Davis, Denison, Griswold, Hale, Ball, Hooper, Hotchkiss, William Johnson, Kasson, Marcy, McAllister, McIndoe, Middleton, Moorhead, Nelson, Patterson, Alexander H. Rice, Rogers, Starr, John B. Steele, William G. Steele, Sweat, Thayer, Tracy, VanValkenburg, Voorhees, Ward, William B. Washburn, Webster, Chilton A. White and Yeaman—37.

So the bill was passed.

The Illinois State Fair.

We have already called the attention of the people of Chicago to the fact that a prompt and proper liberality on their part is, doubtless, all that is needed to secure the holding of the next State Fair at Chicago. The State Agricultural Society fully appreciates the evil under which they have labored when compelled by circumstances to hold the Fair in towns which were incapable of properly entertaining several thousand people. They know that the attendance upon the Fair, both of exhibitors and visitors, will be seriously diminished unless more ample and satisfactory accommodations can be secured than they have had for the past two years.

The Chicago Driving Park presents the most desirable location for the Fair in the State, and if twenty thousand dollars can be subscribed for the erection of exhibition buildings, the Fair will, without doubt, be held here. Every business interest in Chicago should be represented upon the subscription lists. Our citizens will undoubtedly respond liberally. We are requested to state that the subscription committees, a list of whom, we append hereto, are expected to return their lists to J. G. Dwen, at the *Journal* counting-room, by Monday next:

COMMITTEES.

Railroads—Geo. L. Dunlap, L. B. Drake, W. R. Arthur, Daniel Thompson, Henry Fuller.

Board of Trade—J. L. Hancock, N. K. Fairbanks, I. H. Goodly, J. F. Beatty.

Newspapers—J. G. Dwen, Alfred Cowles, H. D. Chandler.

Grocers—W. R. Goold, Geo. H. Phelps, H. J. Smith.

Dry Goods—J. Richards, Marshal Field, J. G. Dwen, E. G. L. Faxon.

Druggists—C. H. Goodrich, B. A. Hurlbut.

Bankers—J. Y. Scammon, Jos. O. Rutter, Ira Holmes.

Hotels—D. A. Gage, Geo. W. Gage, M. S. Patrick.

Lumber Merchants—W. B. Howard, T. M. Avery, B. H. Yates.

Machinery and Implements—P. W. Gates, H. D. Emery.

Tobacco Manufacturers—Jas. Van Etta, E. Frankenthal.

Drovers—Joseph McPherson, J. N. W. Sherman, W. M. Tilden, W. F. Myrick.

Liquor Merchants and Brewers—W. Lill, P. O'Neill, George Mansur.

Livery—A. T. Wright, Edward Price, William Patrick.

Movement of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The *Missouri Democrat* says: "It is no longer a military secret that the 23d Army Corps (Gen. Schofield's) has been transferred from Clifton, on the Upper Tennessee, to City Point, with Grant. The fact that this vast army, estimated at 20,000, with all its arms, munitions and equipage (including artillery and eight hundred horses), has been transported some fifteen hundred miles by river and rail, and across mountains, in midwinter, within the short space of *ten days*, without accident, is certainly both fortunate and remarkable.

"An officer who accompanied the expedition, in writing to a friend in this city, says: 'No such feat has been performed during the war, or before it, of moving such an army that distance in so short a time, and that without accident.'"

Awards of Honor to Illinois Soldiers.

Among the late orders from Sherman's Department Headquarters, was one awarding medals to the following Illinois soldiers:

To August Stehr, Sergeant "F" company, 58th Illinois Infantry, "Medal of Silver," inscribed "Faithful and efficient service in the Adjutant General's Office, Department and Army of the Tennessee."

To Albert B. Wilcox, private, Battery "A," 1st Illinois Light Artillery, "Medal of Silver," inscribed Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas. Faithful and efficient service in the Adjutant General's Office, Department and Army of the Tennessee."

To James R. Reniff, private, "H" company, 72d Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, "Medal of Silver," inscribed Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, Atlanta, Savannah. Faithful and efficient service in the Adjutant General's Office, Department and Army of the Tennessee."

ITEMS.

Shad are $10 each in Savannah.

Postage stamps are $5 each in Richmond.

Gen. Grant pays fifty cents each for cigars.

There are seven million Jews in the world.

A new symphony performed in Florence is divided into four parts: Hell, Purgatory, Paradise and Return to Earth.

The Government gets $70,000 per month for the hides, tallow and hoofs of cattle slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac.

Dr. Chaillu is chasing gorillas in Africa.

The New York Steward's income is $6.50 a minute.

A young man was shot in New York the other day by a man named Yelverton. Trouble: A young woman, two lovers and jealousy.

Seventy-two degrees of D. D. have been conferred by American colleges during the past year.

Mrs. Gen. Lander is to make her reappearance on the stage after an absence of four years.

Laura Keene has written a new play which Barnum has purchased for $1,000.

The face of Harriet Hosmer's Zenobia was copied from an ancient coin.

Dan Rice the clown has "struck ile."

A lady at the opera in New York the other night wore a boquet of dimonds on her head costing $40,000. The gentleman with her wore a dozen diamond vest buttons as large as a pea. And they sat in the parquette.

Napoleon has had an addition of 1,000 proofs of his Life of Cæsar struck off for gratuitous publication.

Novel design for the season. A young lady has set her heart in a gold bracelet. Effect very charming.

Little Patti has appeared again at Paris in "Linda."

Brignoli is going to Madrid with Patti to try his fortunes.

Carlotta Patti's latest successes have been at Stuttgart.

There are two rehearsals of Myerbeer's L'Africaine daily, and it will soon be brought out.

Luther C. Tibbetts, a member of the New York corn exchange, has brought a suit for defamation of character against sixty-four members of that association, claiming $1,000,000 from each of them.

Speaking of the "Life of Cæsar," the Pittsburg *Chronicle* says Mrs. Eugenie Bonaparte is spending a power of money on her transcendent wardrobe, and if her husband does not write a book, or strike oil, there is no telling but he may be published some bright morning in the Insolvent List. We shall see.

Letter from Hon. E. C. Larned.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The intelligence has reached us of the passage of the Canal Bill through the House of Representatives.

In the general satisfaction of the public mind at the passage of the measure through the lower House, let us not fail to remember and to appreciate the services of our Representative from this district.

To Isaac N. Arnold more than to any other man is the city of Chicago, in my judgement, indebted for the passage of this bill through the House of Representatives. Through his entire congressional career he has labored for this measure with a zeal which has never flagged, a perseverance and persistent determination which have never been remitted, and an industry, ability and fertility of resource which have never been baffled by any difficulties or opposed by any discouragements. And now, when his term of office was about to close, and he had no motive but the good of his constituency and of the State to animate his labors, he has given himself to the work with the same energy and zeal as at any former period, and I rejoice that he has had the proud satisfaction of having the passage of this great measure accomplished before the expiration of his official term.

In these days of political corruption, when fraud and wickedness have penetrated into the high places of power and public trust—when we find ourselves betrayed in the very "house of our friends," and have presented to us the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of men entrusted by their fellow citizens with the care of the public interests basely and treacherously sacrificing the property and rights of their constituency for their own advantage—let us unite to do honor to such men as have passed through years of faithful public service, amidst the greatest temptations and the largest opportunities of public plunder, without even a shade of suspicion upon their integrity of character—who have in their public life sought ever and zealously to serve the *public* interests and not their own, and leave a record of faithful, devoted and honorable public service, unsullied by a stain. All honor to the name of Isaac N. Arnold. Your obedient servant,

E. C. LARNED.

Retaliation.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In a late number of the TRIBUNE was an article signed "Vox Populi," calling for retaliation on the part of our Government as the only means available to insure a more humane treatment of our men by the rebels holding them prisoners. It is too late in the day to deny the charges of cruelty on the part of the rebels. The testimony of too many of our men and officers who have escaped, the condition of those who have been exchanged forbids our belief of the rebel statements "that they treat their prisoners as well as we do ours."

The march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia when his army found inexhaustible supplies of food of every kind gives the lie to their statement "that they have not the means to feed prisoners better." The evidence is overwhelming that it is a systematic plan with them "to kill as many of our noble men as possible, and to put the survivors in such a condition that they shall never be valuable for army service."

We have now such an immense surplus of rebels in our hands over what they hold of ours that retaliation would make them treat their prisoners well, seeing as they would that we could carry it to any extent. There is but one cry through our army—"Feed, clothe and house them as they do our men." It is said, "such conduct on our part would be inhuman and contrary to the spirit of the Gospel." I grant it would be if done in a spirit of revenge, but this is not the view. It is to ensure good treatment for our loved ones now in their hands. It is the very spirit of humanity itself. Nations cannot be dealt with as individuals, and this is a national thing. We hang a murderer, not from revenge, but to deter others from the same crime. Through the whole of this war retaliation on our part has always secured the end sought—and so it would be now. Let Congress order "that all prisoners in our hands shall be fed, clothed and in all respects treated as our men were in 'Anderson,' 'Tyler,' and other prisons of the South," and it will not be long before the rebels would see it for their own interest to treat prisoners well.

At Franklin, Tenn., after the battle of November 30, last, the rebels, even officers, went into the hospitals and took blankets, coats, shoes, and in some cases the pantaloons from our wounded men. Let it be fully understood, and make it imperative on all our officers, that "when a rebel is taken prisoner, whether he be a private or an officer, his money, blankets, coats and shoes be taken from him, and be fed on a pint of cornmeal a day," and we shall have no more of such barbarities on their part. Let an order, similar to the one issued in 1863 by General Rosecrans, "That every rebel taken prisoner having on any article of clothing forming a part of the Federal uniform shall be treated as an outlaw and hung as a spy." This was the spirit of the order—I have it not here to give the exact words—and we shall have no more stripping of our dead and wounded men. This is what the "Vox Populi" demands. While they are thus insulting our dead and outraging the living, we are feeding our prisoners with the best the land affords, and when sick or wounded, not only the government, but the Sanitary Commission furnish them freely with every luxury the same as our own wounded. To accomplish a humane purpose even retaliation becomes the "*Vox Dei.*" LEX TALIONIS.

Parson Brownlow Unmistakeably Defines His Position.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

Since the partialities of our Union friends have led them to confer upon us the nomination for Governor, those who did not approve the nomination as warmly as they do the acts of Jeff Davis, have made the remarkable discovery that we have conspired with certain Federal officers to sacrifice Union widows and their children, and that we have caused the late military changes to be made in this District. Neither to procure votes, nor to gratify the vain desires of such enemies, can we stoop to defend ourselves in such cases. The truth is—and we desire to be candid—we neither want the friendship or votes of any set of men mean enough to make such charges or fools enough to believe them.

So far as abuse is concerned, coming from rebels and rebel sympathizers, let them all cut loose—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart." Let the kennel be unloosed—all the pack—from the slobbering hound of the Richmond confederation to the growling cur of Constitutional Union training—let them all bark at once. While this unholy alliance of traitors are doubling on us, and expiring from the venom of their own fangs, they will not be working on better men.

We have some of the meanest rebels in Tennessee that are to be found anywhere; and we have some who sympathize with them, and seek in every way to serve them, who are several degrees meaner than they are. The vilest and blackest-hearted of the Sepoys would spurn these traitors, regarding an association with them as contaminating; the most treacherous Malay would regard them with scorn; the whitest-livered wretch that ever ran from the battlefield would despise their poltroonery. Put these devils in what position you will, all the bad traits of our ungenerous nature, deceit, cruelty, selfishness, envy, malice, hate, theft, murder, seems to have taken a more debased and disgusting form in the character and persons of these miscreants, and all these have mingled with a degree of treachery and cowardice, which is not human—scarcely canine.

Come, you cowardly rascals and malicious traitors, try your hands upon us, in connection with some new and greater charges. Can't you, with your large corruption fund, bribe some one to swear that we have robbed a bank? Can't you convict us of horse-stealing? Prove counterfeiting upon us? You have not made out a case plain enough to keep loyal men from supporting us for Governor, and if something is not done we really expect to be elected. And when these rascals are convicted by our courts of high crimes, and sent to the penitentiary, we may be slow to pardon them out.

A Mammoth Coal Bed.

There is a coal bed in Pennsylvania called the Baltimore Coal Mine, consisting of twelve veins of different thickness, underlying each other, all but one of which is being worked, and about 1690 tons a day taken out. It is thus described:

The Baltimore vein is eighteen feet in thickness, and is one of the finest coal-beds in the State of Pennsylvania. This Baltimore vein is so celebrated for its good quality of white ash coal, that from fifty cents to one dollar per ton above the price for other white ash coal is usually offered and given for the product of the vein.

	AMOUNTS OF COAL.	Feet in thickness.
No. 12	850,000	10
No. 11	450,000	6
No. 10	110,000	1
No. 9	175,000	5
No. 8	550,000	6
No. 7	950,000	10
No. 6	300,000	4
No. 5	600,000	5
No. 4	1,980,000	18
No. 3	350,000	8
No. 2	2,350,000	19
No. 1	2,250,000	18
	10,815,000	105-8
Deduct amount of coal contained in small seams No. 10, 6 and 3	750,000	8-8
Total contents of the aforesaid nine workable veins and thickness	10,065,000	97-0
By a careful computation the exact amount of coal is (tons)		13,440,000

The Column of Freedom.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 4.]

To the advancing column of freedom which is destined shortly to enroll every commonwealth of the great Republic, from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, we have the satisfaction of adding Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York. We were mistaken in placing Maryland first. In point of time, the great West led off—Illinois heads the list. It is a fitting tribute to the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, that his State should be the first to ratify the Constitutional amendment declaring that slavery shall nevermore be tolerated among the free men of the United States:

ILLINOIS, February 3.
MARYLAND, February 3.
MICHIGAN, February 3.
RHODE ISLAND, February 3.
WEST VIRGINIA, February 4.
NEW YORK, February 4.
PENNSYLVANIA, February 4.

The Bridal Freedom.

A lady writing to the New York *Independent* the day after the passage of the emancipation of Missouri, dropped the following little morceau of prose, poetry and sentiment:

"Last night was a still, white night. The snow lay over all this Southern land, and moonlight on the snow. It was a meet adorning of our beautiful Missouri for the eve of her bridal with Freedom. We sang 'Glory Hallelujah!'"

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional Facts of the Peace Conference.

The Late Peace Conference.

Additional facts of the Interview Between the President and the Rebel Commissioners.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The *Herald* has an editorial to which it gives prominence, saying: "The facts stated in this article are derived from such sources as to entitle them to implicit belief. They are correct beyond the possibility of mistake."

After referring to the motives which induced Mr. Blair to visit Richmond, it continues: "Before Mr. Blair left for home, Jefferson Davis addressed to him a letter, expressing a strong desire for peace, and offering to waive all formalities in settling our difficulties on the basis of two Governments. The letter was adroitly couched in such terms as, to a hasty, careless reader, might conceal the cloven foot or cloven Government, which on close inspection was plainly visible at the bottom of it. It seemed to be a cunning effort to place the odium of continuing an unnecessary war on Mr. Lincoln. The President speedily sent Blair back with assurances that he also was desirous of peace, and, in substance, that, without sticking for technicalities, he would listen to what any messenger might have to say, if sent by Jeff. Davis or any other prominent rebel, provided the necessity of preserving our own as the one Government of the whole United States were first conceded. Thus far in this diplomatic game Mr. Lincoln had decidedly got the better of Davis. It would not do for the shaking Confederacy to leave the matter thus. The astute Mr. Stephens was called to the aid of Mr. Davis. A long conference was held. It was determined that Mr. Stephens, Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter should proceed North, and try their joint hands at mending matters. They entered Grant's lines on the assurance that they came on the basis of Mr. Lincoln's instructions to Mr. Blair; but when the President and Mr. Seward met them, it turned out that all they wanted was an armistice, the consideration of the maintenance of the Union to be put off to a more convenient season, when their stomachs should be full of fat, to be derived from our land, and their military stores replenished. Mr. Lincoln again informed them that the preservation of the Union must be a condition precedent to any other arrangements, and that he would never consent to but one cessation of hostilities, and that would be the final one. Four hours of good natured talk ensued, but it resulted in nothing more than we have already stated. The truth is that the rebels are very hardly pressed by our armies. They see that by the sword they must perish, and so they have sought to save themselves by negotiation and diplomacy; but in the Mr. Lincoln has shown himself more than a match for them. They have found him courteous, but firm and inflexible. He has now satisfied the clamorous peace-men of the North, who have pertinaciously insisted that soft words would mend the hearts of the obdurate rebels. That talk is of no use. All that remains is to fight it out, and the quicker the better."

The New York *Tribune* says: "The rebels required of the President an immediate and unqualified cessation of hostilities, leaving in abeyance all questions concerning the integrity of the Union and the rightful authority of its government over the people of the several States, which the President courteously, promptly, but decidedly apprised them that he was neither authorized nor disposed to concede, and thus the conference terminated."

The *World* argues that the conference was not a failure, by showing that the rebel Commissioners were not authorized to propose any terms, but rather merely to have an interview for information so as to enable the Richmond Government to decide whether a Peace Conference is expedient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The latest Richmond papers are filled with belligerent editorials, denouncing reunion and declaring that the army is for fighting it out. They had not yet heard of the result of the conference. They rejoice greatly over Lee's promotion.

The *Sentinel* says no more rebel Treasury notes are to be issued.

The *Whig* demands that Bragg be entirely set aside as utterly worthless.

The *World's* Washington special says that it is reported in that city that the rebels have adopted a new war policy. Richmond is to be evacuated, and the whole Atlantic coast is to be abandoned, and a stand made inland. A proposal is to be made in the rebel Congress to levy and arm 160,000 slaves, and give one to each white soldier in the service.

FROM CANADA.

The Tables Turned upon a Rebel Sympathizing Scheme—The Judge Court Investigation.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—A mass meeting was held last night at St. Lawrence Hall, called by the Mayor's proclamation, for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taken by the St. Albans raiders, and also for the passage of the Alien bill. Resolutions unqualifiedly sustaining the Government were passed by a large majority.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—The investigation into the conduct of Judge Coursol in releasing the rebel raiders has been commenced by Government Commissioners. The proceedings are private for the present.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Marching Orders for three Corps—Expected Movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that late on Tuesday night the 2d, 6th and 9th corps were placed under marching orders, and the 5th corps was held in readiness for service. Six days' rations were distributed to the three corps, and it was generally conceded that the army was to make a grand move, but at last accounts, although the orders had not been rescinded, there was every reason to believe that no movement would be made.

Exchanged Union Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday, with 1,100 Union prisoners, including four officers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1865.

Business to-day was more active, and the tone of the general markets indicate renewed confidence. Wheat advanced 2c per bushel; Corn 3@4c; Oats 1@1c per bushel; and pork $1 00@2 00 per barrel. At this improvement in prices there was greater activity than has been exhibited for some time past, and generally speaking there were more sellers than buyers. In the afternoon when it was announced that gold had fallen to 212, there was a tamer feeling, but it was too late to materially affect the general character of the day's business.

The demand for money continues active and the supply comparatively light, but the market is by no means so stringent and close as formerly. The bankers are beginning to extend slightly, and good customers are being accommodated to a moderate extent on pretty wide margins. The rate of discount is steady at 10 per cent per annum; but the street rates are still firm at 2@3 per cent per month.

The supply of eastern exchange is very light, and the market firm at par buying and ⅛ premium selling.

Gold opened at 215, advanced to 216½, declined to 212, and closed at 4 p. m. at 212¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker, 215:

10:00	215	3:00	213
11:00	216	3:00	213
12:00	216½	3:15	212½
12:30	216½	3:30	212½
1:00	216	4:00	212¾

Here the gold market opened firm at 213, rallied to 215, declined to 210, and closed at 210@211. The sales were very heavy. Silver was nominal at 19 @200. Five-twenty bonds were firm at 109½ buying and 109½ selling. Ten-forties, 101 buying, 102 selling.

—Laird's Cincinnati Detector contains the following paragraph, which assumes to give the mode of starting National Banks and extending their circulation:

"A bank is organized with a nominal capital of $300,000. The sum of $100,000 is subscribed and paid in. This is invested in United States bonds, which is deposited with the Controller, and $90,000 in currency issued. This is used indirectly for purchasing other bonds, and a further installment of $81,000 is obtained in currency. This is again used, and another instalment of $73,000 in currency is received, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus the bank (national) has, on a *bona fide* capital of $100,000 secured and deposited bonds to the amount of $271,000 and has in circulation notes to the amount of $244,000. Put these together, and we have $515,000 standing on $100,000. Now look at the profits:—Interest on bonds, equal in currency to $37,940; interest on circulation at 8 per cent, $14,640; total, $52,580!"

If the above was a correct representation of the manner in which National Banks extend their circulation, the perpetuation of the National Banking Act would be nothing more nor less than a scheme for the propogation of "Wild Cats." It would only be a repetition of the system of banking which prevailed in this State at the breaking out of the rebellion, when about fourteen millions of dollars of notes were afloat, without capital to redeem. But the National Banking Act has a section which is intended to prevent such a state of affairs. It is as follows:

"SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes or circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or otherwise; nor shall any association use its circulating notes, or any part thereof, in any manner or form, to create or increase its capital stock."

According to this, no National Bank can increase its capital by the hypothecation of its own notes, and in Section 41 of the same act, it is expressly stipulated "that at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any association, exceed the amount actually paid in of its capital stock."

At the same time, we fear there is too much latitude allowed sharp financiers, who may be disposed to get all out of the law they can, and it will take all the shrewdness which Mr. McCulloch possesses to watch them. It would be well for Congress to pass an amendment, by which it would be impossible for a bank to "whip the devil round the stump" in any way.

—The following circular explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 28, 1865.

I have this day appointed Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, General Agent for the sale of Government Loans.

On and after February 1, proximo, he will receive your subscriptions to the 7 3-10 Loan, paying your commissions from that date, and arranging with you all details of settlement.

You will forward to this Department, as soon as practicable, your account for commissions, to and including 31st instant. W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean have been authorized by Mr. Cooke to act as agents for the above loan in the West. They will allow a commission to dealers, and will receive one and two year 5 per cent notes with accrued interest at par.

—No legal opposition has been made to the payment of the January dividends on the Erie Stock, as was threatened.

—In New York commercial paper sells at 10@12 per cent. The *Evening Post* says: "The flow of currency from the West continues, and in capital there is an increased accumulation in quest of temporary investment."

—In Boston the money market is well supplied with capital, and the demand is light. Borrowers on call are furnished with all they want on substantial collaterals at 6 per cent. The *Post* says:

"Capitalists agree that the rates of interest cannot very well be lower, and may be higher, so they prefer short loans in order to keep their funds under control, and available in case of any advance in their loanable value, from any cause. Prime sixty day notes were passed in the street to-day at seven and a half."

—Luther C. Tibbetts, a member of the New York Corn Exchange, who has been before the court quite frequently of late, has brought a suit for defamation of character against sixty-four members of that association, claiming one million dollars damages from each of the sixty-four persons named.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that after the 1st of February, all persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property to them by Express Companies, by signing in the usual manner the delivery books of said companies, and failing to affix and cancel the two-cent stamp required by law, will be prosecuted for the penalty of $200 thereby incurred, under section 158 of the act of June, 1864. Persons executing receipts for the delivery of coal, wood and other property, without so stamping them, are subject to the same penalties.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up to Monday, presents the following aggregates as compared with the previous week:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.		
Capital	$13,861,955	$13,864,300	Inc.	$2,345
Loans	49,755,716	50,056,564	Inc.	300,853
Specie	1,792,801	1,773,266	Dec.	19,629
Legal tender	15,959,508	15,573,833	Dec.	385,765
Deposits	40,186,513	39,824,890	Dec.	363,623
Circulation	4,606,061	4,910,192	Inc.	404,141

—The New York Supreme Court has recently decided that the exemption of Government bonds from taxation under the State laws is not a usurpation, but wholly constitutional.

COPPER STOCKS IN NEW YORK—FEB. 4.

	Bid.	Askd.		Bid.	Askd.
Aztec	—	2⅞	Mendota	4¼	—
Bedford	½	—	Merrimac	—	8
Caledonia	—	—	Minnesota	—	30
Canada	—	1⅜	Norwich	3¼	—
Central	54	—	Ogima	6	8
Evergreen Bluff	—	15	Ontonagon	—	8
Flint Steel River	—	13	Penn	—	25
Hilton	—	—	Rockland	—	11
Knowlton	—	9			

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA—Feb. 2.

The market remains dull. Curtin 14@14¼; Cornplanter 24@25; Cherry Run 25@25¼; Irwin 3.10; Maple Shade 24@25; Seneca 3@4; St. Nicholas 4@4½; Gold 208.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1865.

The attendance at the Stock Exchange to-day was large, and business unusually active. The market opened buoyant and excited, but in the afternoon, owing to the reported movement in Grant's army, it was weak and lower, but with considerable activity.

SALES AT THE MORNING BOARD. [illegible]

Market steady.

EVENING BOARD—8 P. M. [illegible]

Market steady.

SALES AT AFTERNOON BOARD. [illegible]

Gold in New York opened this evening at 212, and closed early at 211¾. Owing to the wires being down no late dispatches were received.

7-30 LOAN.

This is the only loan now offered by the Government for subscription at par, and it is believed presents advantages which should recommend it to all who have money to invest. The notes are by the express terms of the law authorizing their issue FREE from all TAXES, both state and municipal.

The Second National Bank receives in payment for subscriptions to these notes, Legal tenders, and allows the accrued interest to date of deposit. Notes must be assorted according to date and scheduled out. May be sent under their season contract at a cost of 60 cents a thousand; $ 1 0 notes will be returned free of charge, and the usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Feb. 7th, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street: [illegible]

Market—1st Board firm. 2d Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1865.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	873	100
Wheat	11,870	—
Corn	3,900	1,320
Oats	30,216	21,000
Rye	1,125	—
Barley	2,540	—
Grass Seed	22,406	34,636
Broom Corn	7,989	—
Cured Meats	3,841	33,500
Lard	—	36,000
Tallow	1,380	—
Butter	6,882	13,163
Dressed Hogs	301	—
Live Hogs	180	910
Cattle	322	85
Hides	34,783	23,960
Highwines	75	252
Wool	—	31,347
Lumber	121,000	364,000
Shingles	245,000	73,000
Lath	—	150,000
Salt, brls	—	275

The continued decline in gold has strengthened the tone of the general market and increased confidence among operators in wheat, pork, &c.

The firmness was more marked in the Provision market than in any other branch of the produce trade. A few days since brokers and holders were running about on 'Change eager to get some one to buy Mess Pork at $33.00 and Prime Mess Pork at $28.25@28.50; but to-day there was a marked contrast, and there was as much anxiety to buy as there was to sell a few days ago. Mess Pork was in fair request, and we note an advance in prices of $1.00 per brl, with sales of 800 brls at $31.00@34.75 for city Mess on the spot, $30.50 for light country Mess, and $35.00 for country Mess, buyers' option, all March and in May. Prime Mess Pork was in very active request, and we note an advance in prices since yesterday of $2.00 per brl, with sales of 1,420 brls at $30.00@31.50—the market closing firm at the outside quotations, sellers holding generally at $32.00. There was a good demand for English Middles and the market is firm, with sales of Short Rib Middles at 18¾@19c. Lard was in good demand but very scarce and firm, with buyers of prime steam at 21½@21¾c, and sellers at 22c. Yellow Grease was sold at 15¼c.

Dressed Hogs were in active demand by packers, and we note an advance in prices of 50c per 100 lbs, with liberal sales at $13.50@14.00.

Highwines were very dull, and we note trifling sales at $2.16. The failure of the additional $1.00 tax in the committee of ways and means has checked all speculative inquiry.

There was some little inquiry for Flour to-day, and owing to the advance in gold, and more favorable advices from New York, the market was nominally firmer. The sales include 1050 brls at $9.00 for red winter extras, and $7.50@8.00 for spring extras.

There was a firmer feeling in Wheat, and we note an advance of 2c on yesterday's ruling prices, with sales of 128,000 bu at $1.53 for Chicago extra, and $1.48@1.49 for No. 1 Spring, and 129 for No. 2 Spring—closing firm at $1.48¾ for No. 1 Spring.

There was an active inquiry for Corn to-day, and, owing to the light receipts, the market advanced 3@4c, with sales of 16,000 bu at 71@73c for Rejected in store, and 78@83c for the same grade delivered. The market closed firm at the improvement.

There was a moderately active inquiry for Oats, and, owing to the favorable advices from New York, the market advanced ½@1c, with sales of 116,000 bu at 62½@63c for No. 1—closing very firm at 63c.

Rye was quiet, with light sales of No. 1 in store at $1.01@1.02. No. 2 may be quoted nominal at 98c.

Barley was quiet at $1.20 for New No 2, in North Side, and $1.30 for the same grade in South Side houses. The tendency of the market is drooping, as the supply exceeds the demand, which is comparatively light.

The advance in gold has strengthened the grocery market, and on prime Rio Coffee we advance our quotations ½c. Hard Sugars are firmer. Spices firm with an upward tendency, owing to the prospective increase in the tariff.

Cattle were in light receipt and the market was quiet. There was a good demand to-day for shipping cattle, with but few in the market. Prices ranged from $4.00 for light cows to $8.00 for fair shipping steers and fat oxen.

Hogs were in active demand. Some extra heavy sold at an advance of 25c, but there was no change in common hogs. Prices ranged $10.40 for light to $13.00 for extra heavy.

LATER.

The decline in gold in the afternoon rendered the produce markets quiet, and No. 1 Spring Wheat closed at $1.47½. Oats were neglected. Whisky was dull and nominal at $2.15@2.16.

The Provision market was firm, with buyers of Prime Mess Pork at $31.00 and sellers at $32.00. A lot of 500 brls was sold, buyer sixty days, at $32.00—$5.00 up. Mess Pork was in demand at $34.50, without sellers. Lard was in good demand at 21½c, but sellers were firm at 22c.

Stock of Coffee in New York.

The stock of Rio Coffee in New York on the 1st inst. was [illegible] bags, against [illegible] bags in 1864; [illegible] bags in 1863, and [illegible] in 1862.

New York Hide Market—Feb. 3.

[illegible]

Provisions in Montreal—Feb. 2.

There has been an active demand for pork this week, the sales of mess amounting to about 350 brls, at $21.00@21.75, and in one case as high as $22.00. The receipts are light, and from prices in the West, likely to continue so. The stock here is estimated at about 2,500 brls. Small sales of prime mess at $15.50, and prime $14.50. Beef—No sales, prices nominal. Cut Meats—New hams in fair demand, at 9@10½c for plain uncanvassed, and 12½@13c for canvassed sugar cured. Lard—Tallow is scarce; extra in kegs, 11½@12c. Dressed Hogs are in fair supply, and the prices range from $7.75@8.37½, according to weight and quality. Butter—The demand is light, except for very superior quality, middling and grain very difficult of sale. We quote choice to extra at [illegible]; ordinary to good 16½@18c; inferior quite neglected.

Philadelphia Provision Market—Feb. 4.

Provisions continue dull and neglected, and the market for the Hog product generally is unsettled and drooping, with little or nothing doing in barreled meats. We quote mess pork at $38@40 per brl. Dressed hogs at $16.00@16.50 per 100 lbs. Beef at $14.00@$15.00 for extra mess. Beef hams sell at $28.00 per brl. Bacon is quiet, and the sales limited. Green meats sell slowly, at 20@21c for hams and 16@18½c for shoulders, in salt and pickle. Lard is lower, and selling slowly at 21@23c for barrels and tierces, and kegs at 24@25c.

Seeds in New York—Feb. 2.

Clover is in better supply, and, with some concession in price, a considerable inquiry for export has ensued, the business being larger than before in several months; the sales embrace 1,500@1,600 bags, for shipment, at 21¼c for common up to 22 cents for prime. Timothy remains dull, the sales being entirely in a retail way at $6@6.25. Rough Flax is inactive, and we have only to notice small sales at $3.60@3.70, cash. Twenty-five bags hemp sold on private terms. We notice sales of 5000 bags Calcutta Linseed in Boston, at $2.15, gold.

Pork Packing in the West—Corn and Prices

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

We give below additional synopsis of correspondence regarding the above important matters.

MONTICELLO, MO.—770 hogs packed and season closed. Average weight 35 lbs ⅌ hog greater than that of last season. Average price paid 12½c net. Corn hardly over one-half an average crop. Price 60c a bushel.

DRAKEVILLE, IOWA—No hogs packed at this place. The Corn crop was one-third below an average. Price 75c ⅌ bushel.

VERMONT, ILL.—1,100 hogs packed and season closed. Price 10½@12½c net. Average weight 251 lbs net, being much better than it was last season, or for many previous seasons. Corn about an average crop, and quality good. Price 45@65c ⅌ bu.

ALBION, ILL.—2,240 hogs packed and the season closed. The average weight was 30 lbs ⅌ hog over that of last season. Average price paid 12c net. Corn about an average crop, and selling at 60c ⅌ bu.

SMOKETOWN, O.—[illegible] hogs packed and the season closed. Average weight 173 lbs. Corn not over one-third an average crop in this part of the State. The present price is $1.00 ⅌ bu.

ZANESVILLE, O.—1,700 hogs packed and season over. Average weight 25 lbs ⅌ hog greater than that of last year.

TARLTON, O.—330 hogs packed and season over. Price 11@12c net. Average weight about the same as last season's.

Bids for Furnishing Commissary Supplies in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 6th.]

On last Saturday afternoon the United States Commissary at this post, Major McFeely, in accordance with his advertisement, opened the proposals received for furnishing supplies for the subsistence of the army. Eleven bids have been made, but as these are the first bids received since the close of the packing season, we print them entire:

SUGAR CURED HAMS. [illegible]

BACON SHOULDERS. [illegible]

BACON SIDES, CLEAR. [illegible]

BACON SIDES, CLEAR RIB. [illegible]

EXTRA MESS BEEF. [illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Sugar cured hams	270,000 lbs.
Clear sides	186,000 lbs.
Clear rib sides	[illegible]
Rib sides	13,000 lbs.
Extra mess beef	2,614 brls.

The total amount of sides, rib, clear rib, and clear offered, it will be seen, was 1,000,000 lbs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 7.

CATTLE—Received to-day, 424 head; shipped, 80. The market was quiet to-day owing to the light receipts, and there were not enough desirable cattle on the market to test prices. The demand for good to extra cattle still exists, and there were buyers to-day for a great deal more stock of these grades than were received. There is some little demand for stock steers.

Prices ranged from $4.00 for light cows to $8.00 for fair steers, mostly at a range of $3.00 to $6.50, and there was no material change from yesterday.

The sales footed up some 270. There were but few, and none desirable, left over.

The sales at the several yards to-day were:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

Hyman bought of Eigman 19 light common steers averaging 944 lbs, at $5.50, and of King 17 common steers, averaging 1,149 lbs, at $5.00.

Clark sold Fawsett 23 head oxen and steers, averaging 1,235 lbs, at $6.25.

George Adams sold Fawsett 12 head good steers and oxen, averaging 1,238 lbs, at $6.00; Guth 23 cows and heifers averaging 780 lbs, at $4.00; Ryan, 10 stock steers, averaging 1,074 lbs, at $5.00, and 7 cows averaging 734 lbs, at $4.00.

Brown & Thompson sold Niegrass 13 head Wisconsin oxen and steers averaging 1,362 lbs, at $7.75, and Deuse 13 head cows averaging 814 lbs, at $4.35.

Fawsett sold Bankam 11 head light steers averaging 981 lbs, at $5.00.

Ryan bought of Rosenthal 21 head cows and steers averaging 894 lbs, at $4.75, and of Keller 12 head common steers, averaging 1,053 lbs, at $5.00.

Gregory sold Daube 19 head fair oxen averaging 1,471 lbs, at $7.78, and Losers averaging 1,078 lbs, at $5.65.

Daisey sold Hall 46 head light steers and cows averaging 816 lbs, at $4.25.

HOGS—Received to-day, 839; shipped, 85. There was a very active demand to-day for heavy Hogs for shipping, and considerable competition among buyers for what few lots were in the market, and $13.00 was paid for three small lots of very extra Hogs, averaging over three hundred lbs, which is an advance of fully 25c. On common Hogs there was no change in prices. There are none left over. The sales at the several yards to-day were:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Binkley	Prime	61	200	$11.10
Staple	Gordon	50	227	11.30
Gold		24	223	13.00
Bowen		52	290	12.00
Frye & Co	Killinger	62	260	11.65
Curtis	Smith	56	236	12.40
Gridley	do	160	210	10.70

SHEEP—Receipts, 120. The market is quiet, with a light demand. Those received to-day arrived late and were not sold. Gregory & Co. sold Adams 121 head averaging 108 lbs at $8.50.

WEEKLY REVIEW CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in Freights since our last. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	1.85	$3.20	$1.80
To Boston, all rail	1.95	3.40	1.90
To Buffalo, all rail	.85	1.50	1.00
To Pittsburg, all rail	1.35	2.10	1.50
To Baltimore, all rail	1.35	2.10	1.50

FLOUR—Received to-day, 873 brls; shipped, 100 brls. Received last week, 8,418 brls; shipped, 1,684 brls. During the past week there have been no new features to note in flour. The market continues dull, and sales are restricted to the filling of small orders and the requirements of the city trade. There is no shipping demand and the high rates of freight seem to [illegible] profit.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet, but nominally firmer. Sales were:—200 brls red winter (two lots) at $9.00; 300 brls "Kankakee" spring extra at $7.50; 600 brls "Pioneer" at $8.00; 50 brls "White Lilly" at $8.00; 100 brls "Legal Tender" white winter on p. t.

Bran—Sales were: 20 tons at $21.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received 11,870 bu; shipped, none; received last week 63,252 bu; shipped none. There has been no shipping demand whatever for wheat during the past week, and the inquiry was mainly to fill "shorts." The market has kept pace with the fluctuations in gold, and to-day shows an improvement of 2@3c over the closing prices of this day week.

TO-DAY—The market was active at an advance of 2c. Sales were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—835 bu Chicago extra at $1.53; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.49; 25,000 bu do at $1.48¾; 64,000 bu do at $1.48½; 1,000 bu do at $1.48¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.48; 800 bu No 2 Spring at $1.29—closing firm at $1.48¾ for No 1.

CORN—Received to-day, 3,900 bu; shipped, 1,320 bu. Received last week, 49,060 bu; shipped, 56,122 bu. During the week the market ruled quiet and prices declined to 74c, but towards the close of the week the light receipts and increased demand gave a firmer tone, and the market closes firm at an advance of 3@5c on the closing prices of this day week.

TO-DAY—The market was more active at an improvement of 3@4c. Sales were: 400 bu Rejected at 83c delivered; 4,700 bu do at 80c delivered; 1,400 bu do at 78c delivered; 7,000 bu do at 73c in store; 1,800 bu do at 72c; 2,200 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 70c.

OATS—Received to-day, 30,216 bu; shipped, 21,000 bu; received last week, 129,120 bu; shipped, 85,033 bu. As compared with this day week, the market to-day shows an advance of 1@1½c per bu.

TO-DAY—The market was moderately active at an advance of ½@1c. Sales were: 20,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store at 63c; 60,000 bu do at 62¾c; 6,000 bu do at 62½c; 11,000 bu do at 62¼c—closing firm at 63c.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,125 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 5,171 bu; shipped, 315 bu. During the week the market has ruled quiet and without important change.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet. Sales were: 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.02; 400 do at $1.01. No 2 is nominal at 98c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 2,540 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 11,300 bu; shipped, none. The market has ruled quiet during the week, and prices have rather favored buyers.

TO-DAY the sales were: 800 bu No 2 (South Side) at $1.30; 400 bu do (North Side) at $1.20.

ASHES—Dull and nominal at $10.00 ⅌ case for Potash.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.35@4.50.

BEANS—Market quiet. Sales were: 20 bags good at $2.00; 10 bags do at $1.87½.

BROOMS—Market steady. We quote:

Common	$3.00@3.50
Medium	4.00@4.50
Extra	5.00@6.00

BROOM CORN—Received to-day 7,989 lbs. Demand more active, and market higher. The supply is light. Sales were 10 tons extra at $320; 15 tons good at $300.00. The range may be quoted $250.00@320.00 according to quality.

BUTTER—Received 6,882 lbs; shipped, 13,163 lbs. The market during the week has been exceedingly dull. The stock now being held here is very large, and there is no shipping demand. We quote:

Choice Dairy	38 @40 c
Extra Roll	35 @38 c
Prime Firkin	30 @33 c
Common	20 @25 c

BAGGING—The market has remained steady with a fair demand during the week at unchanged prices. We quote: [illegible]

COAL—There has been but little demand during the week except for city consumption. The market however has been firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

CHEESE—The market has been steady, but quiet with no change in prices. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—Owing to the advance in gold the market is much firmer and on prime Rio we advance our quotations ½c—the market closing very firm. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—Are steady and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Quiet. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market is very quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—There has been but little inquiry during the week, and the market is dull and declining. Sales have been made in a small way at 28@30c for fresh.

FRUITS—Green Fruits are somewhat firmer, with an upward tendency. Dried Apples have been rather quiet during the week, and prices are firm, and there have been no material changes in prices. Other dried fruits are quiet, but in light supply. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS. [illegible]

DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS. [illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS. [illegible]

FURS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Our remarks in last week's will answer well now. We quote: [illegible]

FISH—The market during the week has been quite active, and the light supply both East and here. There has been no change in prices during the week. We quote: [illegible]

FEATHERS—There is no inquiry and the market is very dull with a material decline in prices. We quote:

Prime to choice	60 @70 c
Mixed	40 @50 c

GREASE—Market quiet and firm. We quote:

White Grease	17 @18 c
Yellow Grease	15 @15½ c
Brown Grease	14 @14½ c

Sales to-day: 8 tres Yellow Grease at 15¼c.

HAY—There has been but little inquiry during the week and the market has been very quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 301. Market active and advanced 50c ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 75 brls; shipped, 252 brls. The market during the week has ruled dull, but without material change in prices. There is no expectation now that the present tax will be increased, and there is consequently no demand by speculators.

TO-DAY the market was very dull. Sales were: 100 and 75 brls in lots—all at $2.16.

HIDES—Received 34,783 lbs; shipped 23,960 lbs. The market for hides has been extremely dull. Dealers are all holding large stocks and there is little shipping demand. Late Eastern advices say a very much of the hides in market are of grubby hides now being received. We quote: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market is fairly active at last week's prices. We quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—Is in light supply, and owing to an active demand, the market is firm. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet during the week, but there has been but little change in prices except in French Calf, which has fluctuated with gold, and Harness Leather are in very light supply. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Received, 121,000 Lumber, and 245,000 Shingles. Shipped, 364,000 Lumber, 73,000 Shingles, and 150,000 Lath. The market has been quiet but firm during the past week. Some kinds, especially fencing, have been in light supply. There is no change in prices. We quote: [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—There is little inquiry, and prices remain unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

MATCHES—There is a steady demand at unchanged prices. We quote: [illegible]

METALS—Are quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: [illegible]

NAILS—Are fairly active and firm. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and nominally unchanged. We still quote: [illegible]

OILS—There is a very limited demand. The market is firm at previous prices. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market during the week has been very unsettled and we note a decline for the week of 5c per gallon. There has been no change in prices since yesterday. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—There has been but little inquiry and the market closes quiet at previous figures. We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—The market has been rather unsettled during the week owing to the changes in the weather. It closes firm. We quote: [illegible]

POWDER—The market is quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The demand for Provisions for [illegible]

Mess Pork—In the early part of the week there were several thousand barrels of Mess Pork at $33.00@34.00, and at one time it was offered at [illegible] price. During the past two days, however, the demand has improved, and it closes firm and in demand with very light offerings at $34.50 to $35.00.

TO-DAY we note an advance of fully $1.00 ⅌ brl. Sales were: [illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—In the early part of the week the market ruled heavy and lower, sales being made as low as $28.25@28.50. Yesterday and to-day, however, the market has improved in tone and prices have advanced $3.00@3.50 per brl—closing firm at $31.00@32.00.

TO-DAY there was greater anxiety to buy than there was to sell a few days ago, and prices have advanced [illegible]

Bulk Meats—There is a moderate demand for Bulk Meats, but the stock here is light, and the market is unchanged at [illegible] for shoulders, and 17c for sides, loose.

English Meats—There is a more active demand for English Middles, but the stock here is very light. In the early part of the week about 1,500 boxes were sold at [illegible] for Cumberlands, and [illegible] for Short Rib Middles, but during the past two days there has been a firmer feeling in the market, and sales of Short Rib have been made as high as 19c.

TO-DAY the sales were: 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at [illegible]

Pickled Meats—In the early part of the week Sweet Pickled Hams were sold freely at 13½c but [illegible]

Lard—The market for Lard during the week has ruled very firm, but not very active, and we note an advance in prices since the date of our last weekly review of ½c per lb, closing firm at 21½@21¾c for prime steam. [illegible]

TO-DAY the offerings were very light and the demand active at 21½@21¾c for prime steam. Sales were 50 trcs country kettle Lard at 21¼c; 50 trcs No 1 Lard at [illegible]

The following are the closing quotations for Beef and Hog product: [illegible]

RICE—Market steady and unchanged. [illegible]

SOAP—Is steady and without change. [illegible]

STARCH—Is quiet. There is no change in quotations, which are the same as last week. [illegible]

SPICES—The market is very firm, owing to the anticipated increase of tax. We quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—The further advance in gold has strengthened the market and we note a firmer feeling in refined goods. We now quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS—Are firm and without change. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 22,406 lbs grass; shipped, 34,636 lbs grass seed.

Timothy Seed—Market steady, with a good demand. Sales were: [illegible]

Flax Seed—Steady. Sales were: 21 bags prime at $3.25; 19 bags good at $2.50.

Clover Seed—Quiet but firm at $12.50@13.25.

SALT—Shipped 275 brls. Market dull. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—Received 1,380 lbs. Market dull and nominal at 14½c for prime city packers.

TEAS—Are firm and unchanged. We quote the range omitting classification: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market has been quiet but unchanged during the week and prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—The market is very quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—There has been no change in the market during the week. The inquiry continues very light, while the stock on hand is heavy. It is held nominally at [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—Is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—Are in steady demand and firm. Foreign goods are firm, and somewhat subject to the fluctuations in gold. We quote: [illegible]

Special Notices.

Fistula in Ano

Permanently cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. Randall, of Ashland, Cass County, Ill. [illegible]

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now permanently located at [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago [illegible]

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Batchelor's celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible]

My Destiny—What Is It?

PROFESSOR RUFUS LARRARD, (pupil of Raphael, the London Astrologer,) will write out [illegible]

A Correspondent,

[illegible] REV. W. B. LUNT, Fostoria, O.

Dr. Bigelow,

Medical Physician, can be consulted at his office, South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible]

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. [illegible]

JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Banking and Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank of Chicago.

Capital ... $200,000
Privilege to increase to ... 500,000

13 CLARK STREET.

DIRECTORS:

E. A. WILLIAMS, M. S. BACON,
H. E. ENNIS, P. R. WESTFALL,
CHARLES ENNIS.

This Bank has been organized under the National Banking Law, and is now prepared to do a

General Banking Business.

[illegible]

P. R. WESTFALL, Pres't.
W. H. ENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865. [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13th, 1865. [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, December 14, 1864. [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

A SAFE AND STANDARD REMEDY

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Coughs, Hoarseness,

AND ALL

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

For thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, each succeeding year adding to its popularity, and extending the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that widely prevalent Class of Disease, for which it is especially designed.

Having successfully stood the test of time, the sale still increasing, and the direct testimony of cures affected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the Expectorant feel justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence, not, indeed, as being absolutely infallible in all cases, but as the most reliable curative within the reach of the public, calculated in most cases to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in all cases to afford relief.

It is also worthy of notice that the testimony to the remedial properties of the EXPECTORANT is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but includes persons of intelligence and character, clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose on others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves, but only use, but recommend it in the highest terms, and the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The EXPECTORANT is especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness, and all Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the organs of speech.

The Expectorant and all Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines are sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may be had gratis Jayne's Medical Almanac, containing a reliable Calendar for general use, and such valuable information for the sick, and testimony of cures from all quarters of the globe of the use of our Remedies. By all means get one, and preserve it for reference.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and H. M. HOOKER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK and SMITH & DWYER.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Jan. [illegible], 1865. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February [illegible], twelve o'clock m., for furnishing 500 CORDS OF WOOD, [illegible]

FLAX MILLS.

The undersigned has invented, and, with his business associates, recently put in operation in several flax mills in this region, an improved flax cleaning machine, which, from its great efficiency and economy, establishes a basis of a business of extraordinary value and importance in promoting the culture and manufacture of flax throughout the West. [illegible]

Office of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1865.

A PEEP INTO FUTURITY. Young Ladies and Gents. [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., HARDWARE. [illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., MILWAUKEE, Wis. [illegible] of Barracks, Lumber [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

OUR INDIANAPOLIS LETTER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Indiana Canal Project—An Effort to Dig a Canal from the Calumet River to Lake Michigan—Indiana Wants to Clean Out the Chicago River.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6, 1865.

The Legislature have been occupied during the week with minor matters. The Senate passed bill No. 1, appropriating $75,000 for the expenses of the session, and turned it over to the House. On its introduction into the latter Branch of the Assembly, Mr. Higgins moved to amend by allowing those members of the last House who were absent without leave, a sum equal to the deduction then made from their pay. On Thursday, the bill came up in regular order. Higgins' amendment was adopted after a short squabble, when Mr. Branham moved to amend further by appropriating the sum of $135,000, to repay the money borrowed by Governor Morton from various counties and individuals. The money was borrowed to sustain the Benevolent Institutions. The bill also proposed to allow six per cent interest on said sums until repaid.

The Butternuts fillibustered for some time over the amendment. Buskirk and Brown ventilated their spite, but all in vain. Branham, Griffith, and others on the Union side, held them square up to the work, and the bill thus amended was passed—ayes, 56; nays, 26. It is probable that the Senate will concur at an early day.

On Monday last Mr. Wright introduced into the Senate a bill authorizing Joseph and William Young, of Porter county, and Elihu Griffin, David Turner and Zera F. Summers, of Lake county, to dig a canal from the Calumet river to Lake Michigan. The object of the canal is to drain off the water which your Illinois Calumet feeder dam backs up upon lands in Lake and Porter counties. This has got to be a terrible nuisance. The Legislature of 1863 directed the State Attorney General to commence a suit against the Canal Company to have the dam removed, but in the excitement of these war times it has been neglected. The new Attorney General, however, is going to take hold of the matter.

Mr. Wright's bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On Friday Senator Niles, of LaPorte, chairman of that committee, reported back the bill with an amendment striking out the names of the gentlemen above recited, and making the act general in its character. They recommend the passage of the bill when thus amended. Mr. Niles said, when presenting the report that the Judiciary Committee had made radical changes in the bill, the chief object of which was to prevent the possibility of the matter being made a monopoly, or the subject of unjust speculation. He remarked that the Calumet river flows west through the northern part of this State, nearly parallel to the southern end of Lake Michigan. After entering the State of Illinois it returns upon itself and empties into the lake. The stream is bordered by wide marsh and bottom lands. The Michigan and Illinois Canal company, in order to provide an additional feeder for their canal, have built a dam across the river near the line of this State, and have flooded many thousand acres of land in Lake county. The people of that county feel themselves aggrieved by the act. Lake Michigan is below the level of the water in the Calumet, and is only a short distance from it. Engineers are of the opinion that by digging a channel from the river to the Lake, the surplus water can be drained off from the valley of the Calumet, and the lands reclaimed. The bill, as modified by the committee, simply gives the consent of the State to the drainage of the river by any company which may be organized under the general law, in regard to the drainage of swamp lands. This may seem like a summary and harsh remedy for the wrong done by the canal company to the people of this State. But, if the action contemplated should prove unjustifiable, the canal company can have a complete remedy in the Federal courts. Were it proper for him to take cognizance of the affairs of our neighbors, he would say that it would be a good thing if the action under this bill should compel the people of Chicago and Illinois to deepen their canal, so as to feed it from Lake Michigan. They are abundantly able to do it without begging aid from the General Government. While giving them an invaluable channel for commerce, it would remove the nuisance of the Chicago river, and make the city of Chicago a wholesome place. The committee had perfected the bill according to the best of their ability, but he was desirous that we should be guilty of no discourtesy toward a neighboring State, and in order to insure full consideration, he moved that the bill, with the amendments, be referred to the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements.

The bill was so referred.

The representatives from the Northwestern portion of the State are clamorous for its passage. They claim that if the canal was dug, and the water thereby drained off from the lands, that the Illinois and Michigan Company would have to resort to pumping at Bridgeport to fill the canal, and that the pumping would thus create a current in the Chicago River, and draw off the filth which well nigh renders Chicago uninhabitable during the heated term, and make the water pure. If this be true your city fathers could well afford to come down here and help lobby the bill through. It will probably pass, however.

Mr. Whiteside, of Wabash, introduced into the House on Friday a joint resolution, adopting and ratifying the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. Whether it was because he coveted a fancied glory or not I cannot say, but he might have allowed Governor Morton to determine upon the proper time for its introduction.

The Governor, not anxious to go off half-cocked in such grave matters, was waiting to receive a certified copy from Washington. He received it Saturday, and will send it in to-day, accompanied by a message urging its adoption. It will be passed in good time. The Copperheads, however, will "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship" to defeat it, but they might as well try to whistle down the wind. Indiana wants, and will have, her little share in inflicting this deadliest blow to the slaveholders' rebellion.

Gov. Morton will ask of this Legislature an appropriation of about $20,000, to encourage immigration to the State. The influx of foreigners, especially Germans, into the country, will be unusually large this year, and Indiana needs them. It is proposed to send trusty agents to Europe to represent the advantages Indiana offers for settlers. It our Solons do not become "clean daft" with political glamour, they'll attend to the matter.

Recruiting hasn't been so active in twelve months as now. We shall have eleven full regiments by the 15th, and perhaps more. The first district has already recruited over 1,500 men. The boys are hurrying up and donning the blue clothes in hopes to be in at the death of the rebellion; and Indiana will snatch the brush if she can. DOT.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The New Military Division—Gen. Pope Welcomed—Price Still Alive—Local Defense Companies—Rebel Movements on the Border—State Convention vs. Legislature—Hard on Rebels, &c., &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Pope's arrival and the creation of a new military division, which virtually supersedes Maj. Gen. Dodge in chief command of this department, was a surprise. Gen. Pope gained his earliest laurels in Missouri. The first large haul of prisoners on our soil after the war fairly commenced was made by Gen. Pope's command, on the Blackwater, in Pettis county, in December, 1861. The face of the General is familiar to our citizens. His military career has been closely watched, and his coming is warmly greeted. Gen. Dodge, it is understood, continues in immediate command of his old department, to which the Department of Kansas has been added. Though an old regular army officer, Gen. Pope has no tincture of pro-slavery in his nature. He is therefore welcomed as a hearty coadjutor with Gov. Fletcher in the effort to make unconditional loyal men the rulers and the sole rulers of Missouri; for it must not be supposed that because slavery has been abolished that no more pro-slavery zealots exist upon our soil. The pro-slavery party had too firm a hold on the country to be uprooted in an instant, and were a department commander suddenly to arrive in our midst holding the old opinions, it would be a sad day for those who drove Schofield from the department.

It is but a slight transition from mentioning the new Commander of the loyal forces in this Department to refer to the rebel Commander. The object is the same but the difference in the men great. In spite of the past evidence, even to the receipt of a telegram, from Little Rock affirming the report in the most positive manner, there is not much [illegible] to doubt that Sterling Price is still in the land of the living. General Dodge has received proof of this assertion quite as strong if not stronger than the Little Rock men professed to have of his death. The probability is that some roguish Confederate officer contrived the whole story as a joke. Price was at his camp at Washington on date of January 5th. A cypher letter addressed to a female in Cooper county (also is a myth it is believed) has been intercepted, and is now at headquarters, which was written by Prices' own hand. This is evidence which cannot be contradicted. Price thus tries to worry his enemies in Dixie, and to serve our cause by his imbecility.

General Dodge's orders to raise twenty-seven companies of cavalry in as many counties, to form local garrisons for home defense, has been responded to with alacrity. The term of service of several regiments of the State cavalry heretofore employed, is about expiring, and the men are eager to serve in the new local companies so as to be near their old homes. The inducements are numerous and the work of recruiting has been carried on quite vigorously. The rebels in the interior will find that military companies composed of Missourians, will treat them far more harshly than Iowans or Illinoisans.

Rebel movements along the border continue to excite some interest in this vicinity. A scout reported to Gen. Dodge a few days ago that the rebel Gen. McCrea, who commanded a brigade in Price's army during the late campaign in Missouri, had issued an order directing his men who had been at their homes on furlough [illegible]

report at Jacksonport, on the 15th January. From the wording of the order it is inferred the rebels do not expect a majority of their men to return to their regiments inasmuch as serious penalties are threatened in event of failure. A large number of deserters from Price's army have arrived from Arkansas within the last two months, and their statements generally concur in the story that all of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi and north of the Red River are fearfully demoralized. One man of this class was quite strong in his declaration that Jeff. Davis cannot get the fifth of his troops on this side of the river to cross to the other side to help Hood or any body else. An unfortunate spirit has been growing up for several days between the Legislature and the State Convention, which bodes no good hereafter to the Radical party. The convention has undoubtedly gone farther than the people supposed it would in revising the Constitution. The special work cut out for the Convention was the immediate abolition of slavery and the disfranchisement of rebels. Instead of that the convention proposed to remodel the entire constitution. The State Senate foolishly passed an act calling a new convention to revise the work of the present body, whereupon one of the delegates in the convention now in session intimated that they might exercise their powers and wipe out the Legislature. Of course this remark has widened the breach. Where it will end nobody pretends to say. The conservatives are in high glee.

There is another subject, however, on which the Convention and Legislature are in perfect harmony, and that is the annihilation of the rights of rebels, to the same extent as loyal men. The convention has not only disfranchised rebels but confiscated their property, disqualified them from holding trusts, and handling public money. The Legislature has prohibited rebels from maintaining civil actions in any of the courts of this State, has enacted that service in the rebel army shall be a sufficient ground for a wife to obtain a divorce from her husband, and prohibiting disloyal persons, male or female, from public or private school teaching. If there is any other way of punishing rebels of either sex unthought of by the Missouri Legislature, it would be curious to ascertain what it is.

A good deal of fun had been caused by the disgust and dislike of the secession fashionables towards the German portions of the Opera. The most natural thing in the world is that a German should patronize the German Opera, but the disloyal aristocrats forget that and find themselves side by side with Germans, whom they despise as the authors of the Camp Jackson seizure, and whom they call the murderers of innocent women and children on that occasion. Their remarks at the Opera were extremely offensive, but only created laughter.

The re-opening of the river has created a revival of trade much needed and immediately felt in this city.

The total sum raised by the sale of the Sanitary flour in this city, is upwards of $5,275. It will go to Chicago if your Sanitary Fair managers make a slight effort to procure it. Mr. Gridley makes no charge for his expenses.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Horrible Massacre by Guerillas—Thirty-five Colored Soldiers Murdered—Eight More Dangerously Wounded.

[From the Louisville Journal, 26th.]

A drove of Government cattle, about nine hundred head, was on the way to this city yesterday from Camp Nelson, guarded by eighty negro soldiers detailed from various regiments. The day being cold and no danger apprehended, the soldiers were allowed to straggle along by themselves, while their officers stopped to warm at various houses on the road. One-half of the command marched in front of the cattle while the other portion kept in rear of the drove. The cattle and the guards were not yet out of sight of Simpsonville, when fifteen guerillas, headed by the desperate Colter, dashed into the town. Three of the negro officers where loafing in the tavern at the time, but they succeeded in making their escape from the outlaws.

The guerillas robbed the citizens of the place of goods amounting to about twelve hundred dollars, when they started in pursuit of the negro troops guarding the cattle. They were not long in overtaking them, as the citizens of Simpsonville, soon after their departure from the place, heard rapid firing down the road. In about half an hour the guerillas returned, loaded down with booty, and stated that they had killed twenty-five of the negroes. They gave no further explanation, but moved off in the direction of Shelbyville. A gentleman who was detained at Simpsonville by the outlaws, after they were out of sight resumed his journey toward Louisville. Not more than half a mile this side of the village a terrible scene was presented to view. The ground was stained with blood, and the dead bodies of negro soldiers were stretched out along the road.

It was evident that the guerillas had dashed upon the party guarding the rear of the cattle and taken them completely by surprise. They could not have offered any serious resistance, as none of the outlaws were even wounded. It is presumed that the negroes surrendered and were shot down in cold blood, as but two of the entire number escaped—one of them by secreting himself behind a wagon, the other by running, as he was met several miles from the scene of tragedy, wounded and nearly exhausted. Thirty-five dead bodies were counted lying in the road and vicinity. It was a horrible butchery, yet the scoundrels engaged in the bloody work shot down their victims with feelings of delight.

The cattle stampeded, and as soon as the advance guard learned what was going on in the rear, each individual in blue made a scamper for a place of safety. Colter, Berry and Sue Mundy were the leaders of the murderous gang. The outlaws were but fifteen in number, one of them a black scoundrel, who boasted, on the return of the band to Simpsonville, that he killed three of the soldiers. In making the attack the guerillas were only armed with navy revolvers. After the wholesale murder they took good care to secure the arms and ammunition of the slain. The officers in command of the negro troops should be held, responsible for the slaughter, for it is certain that if they had been with their men and enforced a proper discipline, the outlaws would have been whipped with ease. If the soldiers had not been straggling, Colter would never have ventured to make the attack. A heavy responsibility rests with some one, and we trust that the facts of the case will be fully inquired into by the authorities.

HON. H. S. FOOTE.

His Letter to the Rebel Congress.

The following letter was written by Hon. H. S. Foote, just before he was arrested, near Occoquan:

ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, IN SIGHT OF THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON, December 24, 1864.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives Confederate States:

SIR: In an hour or two, if some unforseen impediment shall not arise to defeat the execution of my present design I shall cross the majestic river in the neighborhood of which reposes the ashes of my forefathers for many generations past, and visit the City of Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is practicable to obtain for the people of the Confederate States an early and an honorable peace, after the most bloody and exhausting struggle of arms which has occurred in modern times, and in all respects, the most deplorable that has yet found record upon the pages of history.

No human being is responsible for the movement but myself, nor should I have undertaken it, but for the notorious fact that two Executive Departments, at Washington and Richmond, have relations with each other which render it almost impossible that regular diplomatic intercourse could occur between them, and the additional fact that the two Houses of the Confederate Congress were altogether unwilling to do anything calculated to forward the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and unity between those who, in my deliberate judgment, should never have allowed themselves to have been drawn into war so unnatural and even fratricidal in its character, so destructive to the best interests of civilization and Christianity, and which, shall it continue to be prosecuted for four years more, must inevitably, from the natural operation of that war itself, result in the extinguishment of civil liberty in both hemispheres, and the establishment of two of the most grinding despotisms that the world has yet known.

Should I succeed in my present undertaking, my country and the cause of freedom will be materially benefited. Should I fail, discredit, ridicule, and even contempt, will be most surely visited upon me in full measure. Even many sensible and good men will recognize me as a mere visionary projector, whilst envious, illiberal and malignant, ignoble time-servers of the hour, and slavish imitators of [illegible] will not fail to denounce me in my absence as a traitor to the Confederate cause and the noble State sovereignties by which our present government has been called into existence. For all these I am prepared, and I am alike prepared to be tried as an alleged traitor to the Government of the United States, should this undeserved treatment be awarded me.

It can hardly be necessary that I should here say that I visit Washington city neither as a revealer of secrets of the Confederate government, nor as a spy upon the Government of the United States. In the success of the enterprise in which I have enlisted, I have not as much confidence as I should desire to have. Two months ago I should not have doubted the result, but, alas! in those two months events have occurred of a nature most alarmingly unpropitious to such a mission as I have undertaken. It is more than probable that I shall be recognized in Washington as a criminal offender.

It is not at all impossible that I may die upon the scaffold, in which case I shall expect but little of commiserative sympathy in any quarter, but I feel, notwithstanding, that in passing from this mortal state, I shall be enabled sincerely to exclaim, in the language of classic poetry, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

I have the honor to ask that you will do me the justice to lay this communication before the House over which you preside. In order that the members thereof may take such action in the premises as they shall deem most advisable, should it be decided that expulsion from that body is necessary to the maintenance of its corporate dignity, I certainly shall not more serenely submit to the sentence of expulsion than I shall the penalty sentence of those with most of whom I have been for the last three years legislatively associated.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. S. FOOTE.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have concluded to resign the seat in the Confederate Congress which I now hold, believing it will be better that I should fulfill the self-imposed duties which lie before me in the character of a private citizen merely, thus yielding an opportunity to my honored constituents, if they shall choose to do so, of electing some other person to perform the functions of representative in their behalf, possessed of higher capacities for public service than I have been able to display, and who may prove more successful than I have been in upholding the principles of high-toned statesmanship, and in stemming that rushing tide of evils, military and civil, which now threatens to involve our people in the untold horrors of utter subjugation, or in those of [illegible] and irresponsible domestic tyranny. I ask that this resignation shall be understood to take effect on the 31st day of December, 1864.

(Signed) H. S. FOOTE.

☞ The *Pilot* (Catholic) of Boston, says that the letter of the Holy Father—which it warmly commends—was originally drafted four years ago, and has since been the subject of an interchange of opinions among the distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church. Instead, then, of emanating solely from Rome this extraordinary document would seem to be an average expression of Catholic opinion [illegible]

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

Governor Morton's Correspondence on the Subject.

On the 6th of December, Governor Morton addressed a letter to each of the Governors of the free States, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 6, 1864.

His Excellency, Governor of ——:

SIR: I desire to learn from you, what your laws are in regard to the admissibility of the testimony of negroes in cases to which white persons are parties. If admitted, under what restrictions, if any; if excluded, with what exceptions, if any.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. P. MORTON, Gov. of Ind.

MASSACHUSETTS.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

MY DEAR SIR: There is no law, nor rule, nor custom, in our Commonwealth, nor am I aware that there is even a prejudice, which renders inadmissible or affects the credibility of the testimony of any person, who is honest and capable of rational discourse, of whatever color, descent, origin or nationality.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

NEW JERSEY.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR: I reply to your inquiry relative to the admissibility of the testimony of negroes in New Jersey. I have the honor to inform you that negroes are competent as witnesses in this State, in cases both civil and criminal, whether the parties be white or colored, subject, of course, to the usual restrictions as in the case of white persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOEL PARKER.

DELAWARE.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

SIR—I am directed, by his Excellency, Governor Cannon, to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., inquiring about the admissibility of the testimony of negroes in this State, and in reply thereto, to enclose extracts from the laws of Delaware upon the subject. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. HARRINGTON, JR.,
Secretary of State.

"SEC. 4. In criminal prosecutions, a free negro, or free mulatto, if otherwise competent, may testify, if it shall appear to the Court that no competent white witness was present at the time the fact charged was alleged to have been committed, or that a white witness being so present, has since died or is absent from the State, and cannot be produced: Provided, that no free negro, or free mulatto, shall be admitted as a witness to charge a white man with being the father of a bastard child. Rev. Code, (1852) p. 381, chap. 107.

SEC. 11. That no free negro, or free mulatto, shall be entitled to the privilege of voting at elections, or of being elected, or appointed to any other office of trust or profit, or to give evidence against any person, except as provided in chapter 107, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman other than to hold property, and to obtain redress in law or in equity for any injury to his or her person or property. Volume XII, Laws of Delaware, p. 353, paper 1863.

OHIO.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor, &c., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 11th instant.

In Ohio there is no distinction between white and colored citizens as to eligibility as witnesses in courts. The latter are competent as witnesses in cases where white persons are suitors, and the jury is left to determine the credibility of the testimony.

Very truly yours,
JOHN BROUGH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—In this State, negroes are competent as witnesses in all courts and in all cases. There are no legal disabilities which restrict his competency.

As with all citizens of the State, his credibility is for the jury or the court in which he is called as a witness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

MARYLAND.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 6th inst., desiring to be informed of the laws of the State, in regard to the admissibility of the testimony of negroes. In reply, I quote from our Code of the State on the subject.

"No negro or mulatto, whether slave or free, shall be admitted as evidence, in any matter pending in any court or before any Justice of the Peace, where any white person is concerned, either as plaintiff or defendant; but any negro or mulatto, whether slave or free, shall be a witness for or against any negro or mulatto, slave or free, in any proceeding whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. W. BRADFORD.

MAINE.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

GOVERNOR:—Your communication of the 4th inst., in relation to the testimony of negroes, is received.

In this State there is no limitation in respect to color. Negroes have the same rights of suffrage and testimony in all cases that white persons have.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CONY, Governor of Maine.

VERMONT.

His Excellency, Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 6th instant was received by me on my return from Washington. The testimony of all negroes, by the laws of this State, is received in all cases the same as that of white persons.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. GREGORY SMITH, Governor of Vermont.

WISCONSIN.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR—Yours of the 6th instant is received. I have the honor to respectfully state in reply, that there are no laws in this State regulating or prohibiting the admissibility of the testimony of negroes, and that they stand as witnesses, upon the same legal footing with white men.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor of Wisconsin.

TENNESSEE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 9, 1864.

SIR—In reply to the inquiries propounded by his Excellency, Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, in his letter of the 5th instant, referred to this office, I beg to call attention to sections 3,808 and 3,809 of the Code of Tennessee, as embracing all the legislation pertinent thereto:

"3,808. A negro, mulatto, Indian, or person of mixed blood, descended from negro or Indian ancestors to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or free, is incapable of being a witness in any cause, civil or criminal, except for or against each other.

"3,809. No person of mixed blood of any degree whatever, who has been liberated from slavery within twelve months previous, shall be admitted as a witness against a white person."

It will be seen that in each case the exclusion applies only to cases in which white persons are concerned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE MAYNARD,
Attorney General of Tennessee.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, Governor, &c.

WEST VIRGINIA.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 5th inst., in the absence of Governor Boreman, I would say that the only direct law on the subject of your inquiry, to which I am able at this moment to refer, is the following: Section 20, code of Virginia—which section is yet unrepealed, and in force as a law of this State—enacts that "A negro or Indian shall be a competent witness in a case of the Commonwealth for or against a negro or Indian, or in a civil case to which only negroes or Indians are parties, but not in any other case." This admits of no exceptions, and I believe none are allowed. Our Legislature has repealed many of the odious Virginia laws in reference to negroes, and this I think would have shared a like fate before now if it had not been overlooked. The probability is it will go overboard next session. Section 1, chapter 10, Acts first Legislature of Virginia, enacted that "A negro charged with any offense, shall be prosecuted and tried in the same manner, and if convicted be subject to the same punishment as a white person; but a negro shall be a competent witness for or against a negro in any criminal proceeding." This I think the only law now existing here on the subject. That is, this act and the section of the code previously cited.

Trusting this may be a satisfactory reply to your inquiries.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. D. HALL, Private Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of the 5th, I have the honor to state that the only provision in regard to the admissibility of the testimony of negroes in this State, is contained in Section 15 of Div. III of the Criminal Code, States' Statutes, page 377, which is as follows:

"No black or mulatto person, or Indian, shall be permitted to give evidence in favor of or against any white person whatsoever. Every person who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood shall be deemed a mulatto; and every person who shall have one-half Indian blood shall be deemed an Indian."

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.

KANSAS.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

SIR—In the absence of Governor Carney, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., in regard to the admission of the testimony of negroes in controversies between both parties. In reply, I have to inform you, that, by our laws, such testimony is received, and without restriction.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
WARD BURLINGAME, Private Secretary.

NEW YORK.

To His Excellency O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 6th instant, in regard to the admission of the testimony of negroes in cases to which white persons are parties, under the laws of the State.

Our laws do not make any distinction between the races, as regards the admissibility of witnesses in our State Courts. Truly yours, &c.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

CONNECTICUT.

To His Excellency O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry of the 4th inst., I have the honor to state that the laws of Connecticut, relating to the admission of testimony, makes no distinction between black and white persons.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Gov. of Conn.

RHODE ISLAND.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

GOVERNOR—I am instructed by His Excellency, Governor Smith, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., and in reply, I have the honor to forward by mail a copy of the Constitution of Rhode Island, which will show that colored persons are in this State, entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, and that their testimony is therefore admissible in all cases, without restrictions.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
CHAS. E. BAILEY,
Col. and A. D. C., Private Sec'y.

MISSOURI.

To His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

DEAR SIR—I am just in the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., in relation to the admission of negro testimony in the Courts of this State, and in reply thereto, I have to say, that according to the laws of our State, a negro or mulatto, bond or free, except in pleas of the State against a negro or mulatto, bond or free, or in civil cases in which negroes or mulattoes alone are parties, is absolutely incompetent to testify as a witness in any of our Courts.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLARD P. HALL,
[illegible] Missouri.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"The object of these inquiries was to direct, by the action and experience of sister States, the policy of our own. That it has been abundantly accomplished will appear upon reading the accompanying answers. Governor Morton pithily announces in his message: 'Indiana and Illinois are the *only* free States whose statute books are dishonored by the retention of a law so repugnant to the spirit of the age, and the dictates of common sense.' Illinois has already taken one decisive step toward removing the dishonor—the Senate has repealed the law excluding negro testimony—and it now remains for Indiana to say whether she will stand alone in the redeemed and regenerated Union soon to be established, the champion of the last disgrace that barbarism has entailed upon civilization."

The *Journal* will take notice that Illinois is entirely redeemed. Indiana stands alone among the free States. We hope soon to be able to chronicle the wiping out of her black laws also.

The Great West.

[From the New York Independent.]

A trip of four thousand miles through the heart of the West awakens a kindling thought of the greatness of the Republic. The West is the Empire: a fact unacknowledged at the East, because the East knows not the West. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the East is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger; the West is the rest of the hand.

A Western visit in summer is best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people. And are they not the heartiest, friendliest, most hospitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances; meet him the next day, and you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in it than between New York and Bangor. Child of the East, the West is the chief crown of the parent. The universal New England element westward is not only the best part of the West, but the best part of New England; for only the courageous, the energetic, and the conquering have had the will to quit Eastern homes for Western prairies. Thus the early Pilgrims *to* New England have their truest sons in the later Pilgrims *from* New England. A Yankee, therefore, does not come to his fullest stature in Yankeeland; the grown Yankee is the Westerner. At the east he is a geranium in a pot, thrifty and prim; at the West, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant and generous. New countries greaten men's souls.

Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it choose a shock of corn. O bounteous land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the Great Valley that, as Jerrold said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest!" Though beaten down from the full hight by snows, cornstalks are yet standing in January so high that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the stirrups, cannot touch the tops! The prairies—common place, sad and sublime—are the garden of the world! May they ever make farmers rich and cattle fat.

Trade, the maker of cities, has amphibious opportunities in the West. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield forty-eight thousand miles of waters angered by steamboat wheels—a channel of navigation long enough to twice gird the globe! Already the great lakes are partners with the Atlantic in a direct trade with Europe. The railroads are wearing out their tracks with hard work, and paying State debts with their profits. Chicago counts 260 trains coming and going daily at her depots, and says to a New Yorker, "Sir, *you* have not half so many!" And a New Yorker must say to this wonderous water-lily of Lake Michigan, "All hail Chicago, bazaar of the West, and miracle of cities!"

The daily press of New York scatters its leaves very thinly through the West. Mr. Greeley's *Weekly Tribune* goes everywhere, but the metropolitan dailies set westward only until, like a tide-streak, they meet the counter-current of the Cincinnati press, chiefly the *Commercial* and the *Gazette*; which, in turn, cover the country as the waters of the sea, till they meet the wide spread Chicago TRIBUNE; which, in like manner, divides the Southwest with the St. Louis *Republican* and the Missouri *Democrat*. All these journals are able and influential—growing rich faster than their brethren in New York. The great influence which the New York press undoubtedly exerts upon the whole country is, in the west, an influence not directly upon the people, but upon the journals. But even this influence is diminishing, not increasing. New York perhaps will always remain the metropolis of the Union; but it can never become like Paris to France.

Western churches, Sunday-schools, and day schools thrive like saplings. An eastern man hearing habitually of western churches as "feeble," seldom hears of any being strong. And yet many, like many lions, shake their locks for very strength. In St. Louis, on a single Sunday, we saw two church debts killed, each at a stroke—a Methodist church paying $15,000, and a Presbyterian $30,000. Perhaps no other city in the Union canceled $45,000 of church-debt on that day. The largest Sunday-school in America (judged by attendance, not the roll-list) is west of the Mississippi—founded by Brig. Gen. Fisk, who equally well commands an army, administers a department, or conducts a children's meeting. In Chicago, a mission-school, originating in a railroad-car, is now larger than any in New York. And the largest depository of Sunday-school books is neither in Philadelphia nor New York but Chicago. Of two millions of population in Illinois, half a million are in day schools, a larger proportion of school-going children than Connecticut or Massachusetts. But not to color our picture too highly, we eagerly say that a thousand Western churches, and a score of western colleges, are piteously pleading to be helped into strength, and the sooner their plea is heeded, the better for the whole country. Of all our struggling theological seminaries, the one most important to be speedily equipped is the Congregational Seminary at Chicago. Nursery of churches, shall itself go unnurtured? Looking now like a log cabin, who volunteers to build it in marble?

With sorrow we confess that the Legislature of Illinois is a body of finer-looking men than the Legislature of New York—better heads for a photograph. And if Washington should be captured by rebels, the Missouri Constitutional Convention would be no bad exchange for Congress—for then we would get the Prohibitory Amendment without further delay. Throughout the West, patriotism burns like a flame—as if it caught extra fire from the sunset. We may be pardoned for mentioning that a good woman now living in Abraham Lincoln's home at Springfield planted a handful of morning-glory seeds at the foot of a pillar by the rear stoop, and was surprised to find the mass of growing vines flowering into three distinct stripes of color—red, white and blue; not from any design in planting, but from mere accident of growth; a patriotic freak of nature, made as if to give a beautiful proof of the indigenous loyalty of the West—the very soil of the President's garden testifying what flag ought to wave over the land! Resting our feet at the grave of Elijah Lovejoy, martyr of liberty, and looking forth from that historic dust mouldering in one of the hundred hill-tops of Alton, we gazed on a majestic landscape wherein the Mississippi and the Missouri join their far-coming floods. Those mighty rivers flow in the self-same channels now as when that grave was new made, but the thoughts of a mighty people flow in how changed a course since then! Twenty-seven years ago, Illinois and Missouri clasped guilty hands for that assassination; but now it is no prophetic secret that Illinois, before Washington's next birth day, will blot her Black Laws from the statute-book, and Missouri has already filled the world with the shout of her freedom!

And what of the West beyond the West? The Mississippi is the center, not the edge, of the country. The map of the Union has an empty half. Shall not a multitude of cities crowd it full? Seeds of century-plants are in its soil. Nations follow the sun, or, ceasing to follow, die. The Great Republic is on its march across the continent. Freedom, lover of mountains, sits in the Sierra Nevadas, uttering the cry of the area, "Westward Ho!" Whereunto God adds His own command, "Cast up, cast up the highway!"

Strange Story Concerning the Capture of the Florida.

A Rio de Janeiro paper of January 7th, has an article imputing collusion between Minister Webb and the Brazilian authorities regarding the capture of the Florida. The following is an extract:

"The American Minister resident at this court received instructions, as we are assured, to arrange with the Brazilian government in regard to the necessity of capturing or destroying the Florida in whatever Brazilian port she might be found. General Webb spoke frankly to the Marquis d'Abrantes, exminister of foreign affairs, and formally declared that the Florida would be captured or destroyed in whatever port of Brazil she might be found, even though the government of the Union should afterward have to give Brazil all the satisfaction she might demand. Persons of much discretion have told us that they heard General Webb mention the fact at Petropolis, that he had acquainted the Brazilian minister with the resolution adopted by the Washington government, and that he had communicated to him the orders given for the seizure of the Florida in whatever port of Brazil she might be found. We cannot nor ought we to give names. We have not heard the declaration from General Webb but the persons who have communicated to us the words he uttered are above all suspicion, worthy of the highest credit and most profound respect; and furthermore, those persons assert that Gen. Webb made no secret of the resolution come to respecting the Florida and the Brazilian Government. When the news of what the Wachusett had done reached this city, the Brazilian Minister had an immediate interview with Gen. Webb, and both conferred, talked over and arranged the curious notes which were exchanged, and which have since been published. This incident has been related to us by a person worthy of the highest credit. It was necessary to deceive the Brazilian nation, and the two Ministers arranged this magnificent comedy. The inaction of the President of Bahia, the absence of a garrison in the forts, which was noticed, the easy escape of the Wachusett and the tardy pursuit by our war vessels, are motives for very grave reflection. The very form of the note from Mr. Webb in regard to the outrage, declaring that if it had occurred in an English port, or in that of any other powerful nation, a satisfaction as prompt and effective as that given to Brazil would not have been accorded; the circumstance that satisfaction has been guarantied by the Union Minister at this court, all indicate a connivance on the part of the Brazilian Government in the affair, and a combination with Minister Webb."

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

[illegible] New Orleans, La., [illegible], now permanently located at 63 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private diseases of a contagious venereal nature, cures them without mercury, iodide potash, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a new remedy, a positive cure for that much to be dreaded complaint, syphilis in all its forms, Spermatorrhoea, nocturnal or involuntary emissions, brought on by self abuse or sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, weakness, dejection, impotency, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, promptly and radically cured with an infallible method, [illegible]. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature [illegible].

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South, and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 63 Randolph street, [illegible]. Two separate rooms. All consultations strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Doctor Thomson

[illegible] more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 178 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 72.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Batchelor's celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

My Destiny—What Is It?

PROFESSOR EUSTIS LARRABEE, (pupil of Raphael, the London Astrologer,) will write out, [illegible] and complete, the FUTURE DESTINY of any Man, Woman or Child. No Cards or [illegible] Trickery resorted to. These Lives [illegible] particularly the FUTURE in regard to [illegible] Money, Likeness, Love and Marriage, [illegible] Friends, Enemies &c. and are SURE GUIDES [illegible]. Send day of month and year [illegible] whether single or married, and $1. Address [illegible] LARRABEE, Camden, New Jersey.

A Correspondent,

[illegible] the Cincinnati CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, says: [illegible] Medicines are like doctors, some good, [illegible] for nothing, but all having their friends to [illegible] them, and each receiving a share of public [illegible]. There conversed with several intelligent [illegible] some of whom are physicians, who speak [illegible] it for the cure of diabetes; and [illegible] the knowledge or acquaintance of the proprietor [illegible]. REV. W. B. LUNT, Fostoria, O.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] Physician, can be consulted at his office [illegible] South Clark st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible] from the Postoffice, on all chronic Diseases and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to [illegible], which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult him with the strictest privacy. Office [illegible] a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. [illegible] confidential. Consultation free. [illegible] P. O. Box 2[illegible]. Inclose two stamps and [illegible] to Health.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864. [illegible] Nathan F. Dixon [illegible] Bank [illegible] JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Banking and Exchange.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank of Chicago.

Capital $200,000

Privilege to increase to 500,000

13 CLARK STREET.

DIRECTORS: [illegible] WILLIAMS, M. S. BACON, [illegible] ENNIS, [illegible] WESTFALL, CHARLES ENNIS.

This Bank has been organized under the National Currency Law, and is now prepared to do a General Banking Business. [illegible]

W. H. ENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, [illegible] 1865. [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D.C., Jan. 13th, 1865. [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, December 24, 1864. [illegible] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 28th, 1865. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 10th, at twelve o'clock M. for furnishing 500 CORDS OF WOOD [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., [illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., Milwaukee, Wis., January [illegible] 1865. [illegible] Barracks, Lumber, &c.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

A SAFE AND STANDARD REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Coughs, Hoarseness, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

For thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, each succeeding year adding to its popularity, and extending the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that widely prevalent Class of Disease, for which it is especially designed. [illegible]

Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere. [illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, and SMITH & DWYER.

FLAX MILLS.

The undersigned has invented, and, with his business associates, recently put in operation [illegible] flax mills in this region, an improved flax dressing machine [illegible]

Office of Walworth, Hubbard & Co. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1865.

A PEEP INTO FUTURITY. Young Ladies and Gents [illegible]

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. H. GALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. GALE. GEO. H. GALE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for transacting a General Produce Commission Business under the name and firm of PUTNAM & GALE, No. 5 Dillard's Block, corner Clark and South Water streets. Chicago, February, 1865. W. D. PUTNAM. GEO. H. GALE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., At headquarters, [illegible] corner of Wabash avenue. Chicago, January 20, 1865. J. M. STINE.

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 13 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK. H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE. Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 5 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 82 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois, ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c., Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 161 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO Transportation Line!

The new, fast and light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Bowman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the Saint Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, February 18th, and St. Louis on SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river will permit. [illegible] BENTON, Wm. Howard, Master, Lewis Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th. The new, fast and light draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Jos. Haywood, Commander, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th. The very fast and light draught steamer FANNY OGDEN, Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hilliard, Clerk, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 1st. Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Fort Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton. By this arrangement shippers have great advantage and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at its destination. We are also prepared to furnish land transportation from Fort Benton to the Mines, and will give through Bills of Lading to Silver City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City and Bannock City and Gallatin. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. COPELIN, southeast corner Main and Olive streets; JOS. McENTIRE, northeast corner Pine and Commercial; or JOHN J. ROE & CO., Convent street, between Second and Third. J. C. WICKER, Nos. 36 and 38 South Water st., corner of State street, Chicago Agent.

Habana Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Drawing of January 28th, 1865. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Gift Distribution.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. 250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C., WORTH OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS! All to be sold for One Dollar each!! WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive. SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH. [illegible] J. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York.

Railroads.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. Chicago, January 16th, 1865. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have not surrendered and exchanged their stock for the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, under the provided consolidation with said Company, will be held at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors in place of the last elected Board, who have now vacated their office and abandoned all management of the said Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary. E. ANTHONY, Attorney.

J. & P. COATS' Best Six-Cord Cabled THREAD Always for sale by JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK, No. 108 Duane Street.

RICHARD MASON & SON Manufacturers and Dealers in Lath, Shingles, Posts, AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER. City orders delivered promptly. CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE. RICHARD MASON, 138 Market st., corner Monroe. R. MASON, Jr., P. O. Box 666, Chicago. [illegible] E. MASON & SON.

SOAP! SOAP! ☞ We continue to manufacture our MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, which is sold by Chicago Grocers generally, of the same high standard of quality that has gained for it the reputation of being the best FAMILY SOAP in the market. Furthermore it is FULL WEIGHT, which is not true of many Soaps now offered to the public. PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES BUSE [illegible]

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! Youth to the Aged! BIOKRENE, —OR— Life Rejuvinator!

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvinator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilerates but strengthens, and is really an INVALUABLE BLESSING,

Especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb medicine will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE CURES Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui.

IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, Will find a speedy and permanent cure in the BIOKRENE!

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DISPAIRING, the OLD should give this Valuable Discovery A trial: it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES: This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence. It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Prop's, 81 Cedar Street, New York. Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly and celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims, which have, for many years, obstructed the progress of medicine science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that it has been cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than thirty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid syrup; and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. These excellent medicines are for sale in this city, by all druggists. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

LAMB'S Knitting Machine. THE NEW AND CROWNING TRIUMPH. This Machine knits the heel and narrows off the toe complete; widens and narrows by varying the number of loops; knits any desired size, without removing needles from four loops [illegible]. The most PROFITABLE machine ever invented for WOMAN; from $10 to $30 a week earned with it. Soldiers' families are deriving from it a handsome support. The Farmer doubles the value of his wool by converting it into knit goods. His girls or boys prepare it for the market without any expense. Any one can operate it. Agents wanted. Call on, or address with stamp, S. BRANSON, Agent, Salesroom 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. Manufactory at Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE. ☞ OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to assertions and statements lately made in the public prints, with the design of detracting from the high repute enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to state that our standard has never been changed during the past Thirty Years; and that, now, as heretofore, no pains or expense are, or will be, spared to maintain for this Spool Cotton its present character. The attention of Buyers and Consumers is drawn to the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public, from No. 30 upwards, are marked up—and that the difference in the coarseness of numbers, supposed to correspond with our numbers, often varies from ten (10) to twenty per cent. J. & P. COATS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The following Dividends for December have been declared payable January 31st, to shareholders of record January 21st, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company, Ninth Dividend .... One Dollar Per Share

Chase Gold Company, Fourth Dividend .... One Dollar Per Share

McKinley Oil Company, 2th Dividend .... Three Per Cent

Fountain Petroleum Company, Second Dividend .... One Per Cent.

Transfer Books will be closed from January 21st to February 1st. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer, 51 John street, New York.

GRASS SEEDS. CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUNGARIAN, RED TOP, MILLETT, BLUE GRASS. Consignments and orders solicited by HUNTINGTON BROTHERS, Produce Commission Merchants, 125 South Water St.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned will not accept any orders, drafts or receipts made by Mr. MARTIN [illegible], nor will we be responsible for anything he may do, as he is out of our employ. MUSSIE, WAITE & [illegible].

AT A MEETING OF THE Third Ward Draft Association IT WAS Resolved, That an assessment of Ten Dollars be made upon each member of the Association, and further Resolved, That members of the Association who fail to pay such assessment on or before the 14th of February shall only be entitled to a pro portionate benefit of the association fund, as compared with those who do so pay the assessment, [illegible]

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA. This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury. [illegible] ☞ Price, $1.50 per bottle. ☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri. ☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 69 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT. This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated. [illegible]

CURE YOURSELF. DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC. This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females. [illegible] ☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1.50 per bottle. ☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, [illegible] per bottle. ☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents, female 50 cents. Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money. ☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. [illegible] ☞ Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle. ☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 69 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, FOR FEMALES. INFALLIBLE In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive. [illegible] PRICE $1.00 PER BOX. SIX BOXES for $5.00. Sold by all Druggists, and by S. LACEY, General Traveling Agent [illegible] Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market st., BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, [illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] N.B.—None genuine unless the box is signed "S. D. HOWE." S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, NEW YORK.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Agents, Chicago.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.—1400 [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU FOR Non-Retention or Inconvenience of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once effected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice. We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE: One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, —OR— HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.
THE CITY.